McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

THE borough of Philipsburg is laboring under a debt of twelve hundred dollars. That is not very bad for a town of that size, and we believe they are governed by a Republican town government. How is that for radical rule?

THE country is being treated to the usual installment of slander that generally precedes a Presidential campaign. The Democratic party, through its organs and leaders, is yelling at the top of its voice "stop thief!" in vain hope that public attention may be diverted from its own rascality to the minor defects of Republican officials. Fortunately, the people are too well informed as to the respective merits of two parties, and are not likely to be deceived by the fleeing rogue's cry of "stop thief!"

BY reference to our local columns, our Bellefonte readers will see a report of the organization of the Town Council. The first act of the Democratic majority was to elect a supernumerary at an increased expense to the borough. The Democracy cry reform, the *Watchman* howls borough debt, but when it comes to making places for hungry Democrats, the cry of taxpayers is not heeded. So anxious were the Democrats to provide places for their followers, that the new members never stopped to consider whether it was necessary or not, and acted like they vote—blind. We will have more to say on this subject.

LAST week we showed how this county debt was increasing on an average of four thousand dollars a year. This statement was taken from the published reports. We have yet to expose the doings of the secret service, and show the inner workings of the Commissioners' office for the last fifteen years. When we do this, the people will be surprised at the want of business capacity and honesty shown by some of the Democratic officials. The *Watchman* attempts to make light of all these charges, but this cannot be wondered at, it being the paid organ of our county administration. They can blackguard us as much as they please, but we are very sure such arguments will not be sufficient to shut the eyes of the people.

IN another part of this paper will be found the proclamation of the Governor calling upon the people of this State to assemble in their several cities, counties or towns, on the approaching anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day a historical sketch of said county or town, from its formation; that one copy of the sketch be filed in the office of the county clerk, and an additional copy be placed with the Librarian of Congress, in order that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial year of their existence. If Centre county proposes to heed the suggestions of the Governor, there is very little time to lose. This duty should be placed in the hands of some one with time and ability to do the work in a thorough and capable manner, and whoever does the work will have the satisfaction of knowing that his work will live after him to be again sought out and added to by some future historian, when another century shall have rolled by, and our childrens' children are celebrating the second Centennial of our nation's birth. We do not know but that steps have already been taken to carry out the project, but if not, we hope steps will be taken at once. Let old Centre county lead all the rest.

——The string band of the Centennial Temperance Club have our thanks for a very pleasant serenade on Monday night. We were not at home at the time, but our folks enjoyed it very much. Good band—come again.

Southern Democratic Cruelty.

The old slave-pen has been abolished in Virginia, it is true, but the men who honored it are still living, and have had sufficient influence to preserve the whipping-post in Alexandria. A Democratic paper thus describes the brutal sentence with evident approval:

"Walter Fauntleroy, alias Welch, has been sentenced to receive twenty lashes. This negro has been arrested some six or eight times, within the past year, for petty thefts. None of them being of sufficient amount to send him to the penitentiary, he has escaped each time with a few days' or weeks' work on the chain gang, which punishment seems not to have had any terror for him. This crime of petty thievery has become so prevalent and such a nuisance in the community that some emphatic means must be adopted to put a stop to it. The action of the police court in sentencing these rascals to a whipping, instead of putting them in jail, to be fed on public expense, is generally approved."

That the Southern Democracy are absolutely behind the age and unfitted to be intrusted with power, Virginia may be cited as an example. While it had slaves, it was necessary to keep them in ignorance. The revolver of the planter or the lash of the overseer was thought sufficient to keep them from rising. The present generation of freedmen, from the oppression and injustice of the master class, has had to struggle with poverty, and it is not surprising if many fall. The next generation of colored men will know nothing of slavery, and the standing, hat in hand, before a mean white who can not read, will pass out of fashion. But Kentucky must be cited for something worse than the whipping-post for men; for many years it has been a State in which the whipping of women has been allowed. A correspondent of a Western journal visited the Kentucky State Prison, and thus writes from Frankfort:

"The Special Prison Committee has fully satisfied itself of the barbarous practice of women-whipping in the penitentiary. The lessee does not deny that women are stripped and beaten with a strap for failure to perform their tasks, for impudence, insubordination, or cause justifying such punishment, in the discretion of an overseer employed by the lessee. This brutal practice has been kept up for years, and will never be abolished until the Legislature finds time to drop its local measures and perfect a new prison law. A number of intelligent members, among them Mr. Bidwell, who was reported the other day as denying the statement that women were so indecently and savagely treated in Kentucky, are anxious to provide some remedy for the horror; but they are discouraged by the difficulty of enlisting the attention of the House."

The difficulty is that the Legislature of Kentucky is Democratic, and has no disposition to do away with the degrading practice. Southern States, under Democratic control, seemed determined to adhere to the worst vices of slavery; but the days of the institution are past; and a State that tolerates women-whipping has little claim to respect. Only the acceptance of Republican principles can emancipate the South, and lay the foundation for true progress. Where Republican principles prevail every vestige of slavery is swept away, the rights of man are recognized, and a foundation is laid for the building up of society with a sense of the duties of freedom and justice. The law and practice of the people of the South must be assimilated to the laws of the North; and the aspirations of both North and South will be met by the spirit of progress working throughout the land—a spirit inculcated by the doctrines of the Republican party; a spirit which seeks to apply the golden rule to all conditions of life and to every citizen of the Union. In a word, it is the doctrine of manhood, whatever the color of the skin; and the people must be true to themselves and see that the South shall exclude it no longer.

THE *Watchman*, of last week, speaks of its thousands of patrons in Penns Valley. That story is rather thin for a paper that, three months ago, had not three hundred patrons in the whole valley

[Correspondent of Village Record.]

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1876.

For the past week there has been a new music in the Treasury Department—the chinck of silver coin as it passed from the cashier into the hands of the many applicants. Standing on the elevated verandah that surrounds the interior of the cash room, one had a fine view of the long line of anxious expectants with hands full of fractional currency, awaiting their turn to have them all of a sudden transformed into shining silver. I remember well when the fractional currency was first issued—postal currency it was called—how the people besieged the Treasury clamoring for it. Long lines filed along the streets and broke into sections at the windows, where men were busy exchanging it for larger money. The fifty cent notes were in sheets of sixteen notes, the twenty-five cent notes were in sheets of twenty, and the ten cent notes were in sheets of twenty, so that a sheet of each amounted to fifteen dollars. These were rolled up and handed out to every one who had the even change of fifteen dollars, so that the paying out process was very rapid. But in paying out silver for the fractional currency the operation is a very slow one. The applicant hands in his notes of all denominations, old, torn, saturated with beer. These have to be classified, counted and examined before he receives his silver. The rush is fast subsiding now, the bright money is in full circulation here, and it will not be long before the whole of the fractional currency will be gathered in.

Considerable comment has been made on Mr. Blaine from the fact that he allowed the charges made against him on certain occasions, relative to certain railroad transactions, to go unanswered, and his silence was considered to be very damaging to his chances for the presidential nomination. It appears, however, that he had taken in the whole situation, and chose his own time and manner to meet the charges. On Monday he arose from his place, and after thanking the House for the privilege thus given, he commenced his reply. It seems that outsiders had got wind of it, for the floor of the House was filled, and the galleries were also densely populated. Mr. Blaine was as cool and as self-possessed as though he were defending a client, and made his explanations in his pungent way without any effort at oratory, yet his audience paid the closest attention to all he said. When he had closed, a round of applause went up from the floor and galleries that must have been highly gratifying to the ex-Speaker. It was conceded that the explanation of Mr. Blaine was complete and convincing to everybody, and the candor with which he met the accusations, and the manner in which he refuted them showed the gentleman and the statesman. So thorough was his reply that not a vestige of the charges remain unanswered and these foul slanders that were intended to cripple his chances for the presidency, will really make him more prominent for that position. It puts to disgraceful flight the vile horde of disgraceful scandal mongers who have endeavored to poison the public mind by what is proven to be the most malicious falsehoods.

Ever since the evidence of Marsh was given before the Clymer committee, and he was hustled away to Canada in such a hurry, the ways of Mr. Clymer have not been "ways of pleasantness," neither have his paths been "paths of peace," and the rejoinder filed by General Belknap, with the Secretary of the Senate, on Monday, adds another not very pleasant phase to the case of the said Clymer. This rejoinder shows that he ceased to be Secretary of War on the second of March, which was prior to the time when the House authorized any investigation of his official acts. He denies that he resigned to evade impeachment, and declares that Marsh's testimony will not support articles of impeachment. He states in this paper that his anxiety to save his wife from the affliction sure to follow the publication of Marsh's testimony, led him to propose to admit its truth, although such testimony was not the truth. Then he declares that Hon. Heister Clymer, the head and front of this impeachment movement, agreed to this proposition, as the chairman of the committee, and informed Belknap that he move in the House for his impeachment, if he did not resign before noon on the second of March. Believing that Clymer would be true to his word, and being anxious to avoid the domestic affliction referred to, he followed Clymer's suggestion and resigned. He supposed by this act that the case would be dismissed as Clymer led him to believe—that he was acting in good faith, and that no further action would be taken. If Clymer had not asked him to resign in order to stop proceedings, he would not have done so, and having done so, and ceased to be an officer, the Senate has no power to impeach him. The rejoinder does not help Belknap much, but it is rather damaging to Mr. Clymer.

THE *Watchman* thinks Grant's Democratic successor will have to thank him for a fifty thousand dollar salary. It would be well for the Commissioners' organ to wait a little, and not count its chickens before they are hatched. The people long ago gave up making Democratic Presidents.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

An Industrious Emperor—A Huge Sell—Easter Flowers—Hangman's Day—Matters at Philadelphia—A Hint to Visitors.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, May 1, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

The "go-ahead Yankee" popularly supposes himself to be about the most active and energetic product of creation and is, as a rule, inclined to give odds that he can accomplish as much work in any given direction in the same time, as any body else. It was, therefore, both a surprise and a revelation to this typica individual to see the venerable and illustrious Dom Pedro come in upon us from the tropical and presumably enervating South, get right down to business, do up our biggest city in two days in the most thorough manner, seeing its public buildings and parks, its prisons, hospitals, police and fire departments, etc., etc., from A to Izzard, probably learning more of its general condition and characteristics in that short time than many of our citizens ever find out, and then, hastily packing his carpet-bag for a little run through California, just to while away the time before the opening of the Centennial. People who for weeks were looking forward to his coming as the occasion for a sort of holiday pageant, and the chance to gloat upon a prolonged parade of royalty, are now looking around to see whether we have had a real Emperor among us, or only a small whirl-wind.

Another cause of equal astonishment and greater chagrin was the utter refusal of our distinguished visitor to be made much of in any way, and in this connection occurred one of the best jokes of the season, upon several thousands, of the washed and unwashed of New York, who stood around the docks and battery on the afternoon of his arrival, a self-constituted reception committee, awaiting the return of the U. S. sloop "Alert," which, bearing a number of national and local officials, had gone down the harbor to intercept his Majesty's steamer, and bring him back to them in triumph. Nothing doubting the success of the expedition, the demonstrations of the multitude toward the returning "Alert" as she steamed up the Hudson, were simply frantic. Amid the booming of guns, waving of handkerchiefs and loud cheering, she came up to the wharf where the crowds who were waiting to pounce upon their imperial pray, learned, to their infinite disgust, that the latter had thanked his welcomers for the intended honor, but had respectfully declined it on the ground that he was not traveling in his official character, but only as a private gentleman. Meanwhile the sensible Dom Pedro had quietly landed at the dock of the "Helvelius," in Brooklyn, crossed over to this city in a plebeian ferry-boat, and driven, unnoticed, to his hotel before our grand reception mob had found out what the matter was.

On Sunday, it being easter, the Emperor, who is a devout Catholic, prefaced his day's business by attending high mass at St. Patrick's cathedral, which, like all other Catholic and Episcopal churches, was gorgeous with lights and flowers, and brilliant with the gala costumes in which the faithful blossom out at the end of the forty days. All the important places of worship were so densely crowded as to require the aid of the police in preserving order, and the musical programmes were very elaborate and impressive.

Again as the majesty of the law received awful vindication in the hanging of John Dolan, to whose reprieves and hopes of ultimate escape I made reference in my last. The efforts made in his behalf, by his counsel and sympathizers, were Herculean, and were continued up to the last moment. Among those who besieged Governor Tilden, for his interference, was Tennie C. Claflin, who, failing in her attempts to move him, predicted his early downfall in case the execution was allowed to take place, and cited the case of ex-Governor Dix, whom she had treated in a similar manner and for a similar cause. Even this dismal warning failed of the desired result, and on the morning of the 21st, the murderer was launched into eternity, from the inner court of the Tombs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22d.

Faster and faster fly the hammer, the saw and the plane, as the days slip by, and the 10th of May looms up with uncomfortable nearness before the few delinquents at the Centennial ground; but so well have plans and calculations been made in most cases, that there is little fear but the opening will find the Exposition generally presentable. The time first set was April the 19th, but events show the wisdom of the change. Buildings, which, till a few days since were open to the public, are now rigidly closed, and the daily crowd is obliged to content itself with watching progress from the outside. The exhibits are pretty well in place, though there still remains a great deal to be done in that time, especially in finding place for the excess of articles sent, over the space which had been provided for that class. So great has this excess been in the art department that the big memorial hall, designed for its reception, has overflowed into several temporary structures erected around it for the purpose.

Already the city is beginning to fill up, mostly, however, with foreigners, so far; but it will not be long before numbers will commence pouring in from the neighboring States, anxious to secure quarters in time, and be ready to enjoy the opening. Now nine-tenths of all the vast throng that are intending and preparing to visit this grand Mecca of American patriots, will be total strangers to Philadelphia, and of these a very large proportion are unused to travel with its dangers and requirements. All these persons need and must have some more definite and explicit directions for their trip than the vague information which they can get from inquiry. To supply this want, various so-called directories and guides have been got up in different parts of the country, by parties who, very probably, never set foot in Philadelphia, and who get their information from newspapers. But this matter, like all other arrangements of the Exposition, is in the hands of the Commission, and your readers should understand that there is but one official guide, which is the "Visitors Guide," published by the old house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, and which will be the only book of the kind allowed to be sold on the grounds. It is a small, compact volume, easily carried in the pocket, but contains absolutely everything which the most ignorant or inexperienced person needs to be told from the time he leaves his home until he gets back there again. All necessary statistics, the addresses of all prominent men, and institutions, minute traveling directions, both for the journey and in the city, two large folding maps, one of Philadelphia and the other of the Exposition, carefully and intelligibly marked, make up, together with some very useful collateral information, this invaluable little handbook, which is printed in English, German, Spanish and French languages. Being prepared under the supervision of the Commission, its absolute correctness is assured, and, having no private axe to grind, its advice may safely be followed in every case. If every one that is going to the Centennial would get and study this book before starting, there would be much less of the loss, disappointment, anxiety and trouble that will come upon those who go there unprepared. Another valuable book published by this house is "Philadelphia and its Environs," which presents a complete description of the city, handsomely and profusely illustrated. Incidental to Centennial interests I would mention that a series of able articles, giving a history and description of the Exhibition, each being handsomely illustrated, is now appearing in "Lippincott's Magazine." Indeed, Messrs. Lippincott & Co. have entered so largely into publications connected with the Exposition, that they may fairly be called the Centennial Publishers. A visit to their immense establishment will be an interesting feature of every one's sojourn in the "City of Brotherly Love."

RADIX.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The following proclamation has been issued by Governor Hartranft:

WHEREAS, By a joint resolution of Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, approved March 13, 1876, it is recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office in said county; and that an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence.

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby favorably commend this resolution to the people and the authorities of the various cities, counties and towns of this Commonwealth, with the request that wherever the observance of the incoming anniversary of our national independence will permit, provision may be made to comply with the recommendation contained therein, so that these historical sketches may be made to embrace all the information and statistics that can be obtained in relation to the first century of our existence as a Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Commonwealth the one hundredth.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

——At a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, last Monday night, the following resolutions of thanks to A. K. McClure and Gov. Curtin were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Centennial Temperance Club be tendered to ex-Gov. Curtin for the generous service he rendered by securing Hon. A. K. McClure to lecture for us.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Centennial Temperance Club are hereby tendered to Col A. K. McClure for his able lecture for the benefit of the club, and

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to Col. McClure, and inserted in the REPUBLICAN and *Watchman*.

——"A burnt child dreads the fire," is an old adage. Water produces the same effect. Postmaster Johnston carries his umbrella every day, rain or shine.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE have received from F. W. Helmick, music dealer, a beautiful Centennial song entitled, "That Banner a Hundred Years Old." The price of it is fifty cents. Address the publisher at 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.

WE have received *Harper's Magazine* for May. It is the closing number of the fifty-second volume of this popular periodical, and is as beautiful and bright as ever. We have not space to enumerate all the good things in it, but it is full to overflowing, as it always is. As the next number begins a new volume it will be a good time for new subscriptions to begin. Address Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

THE REPUBLIC Magazine for May is out. It is replete with valuable matter, especially in relation to the policy of so-called retrenchment. There are four articles which themselves are worth a year's subscription—"Crippling the National Government," a review of the pending appropriation bill, showing its effect in disorganizing the department service: "The Civil Service Force in the Employ of the Government," an analytical statement of the civil officials in the the service of the Republic (this is a paper of considerable value); "Our Currency—Banks and Banking," an historical paper; and "Labor and Wages in the United States." All politicians, editors, and others interested in public affairs need this magazine. Send $2 for a year's subscription to the Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—Fashion has no better, or more practical exponent than this popular and most excellent magazine, which fact will become apparent to any of our lady readers upon the least acquaintance with it. The May number comes to us with full information concerning the many novelties that have arrived with spring, in every department of fashion. The number opens with an interesting and comprehensive review of fashions, which is followed by essays on combination Costumes, Ladies' and Children's costumes, descriptions of costumes illustrated and fashion plate, seasonable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, lingerie, fancy and needlework, etc., nearly all of which are liberally illustrated with fine engravings.

The chief literary attractions of the number are the serial story, "Margaret," several fine poems, and a very entertaining sketch entitled "The Left-Hand Glove." The miscellany and small talk maintain their customary interest and instructiveness, and the book reviews are, as usual, very fine examples of literary criticism.

This magazine is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1 50 a year. Specimen copies 16 cents.

WIDE AWAKE for May is grassy, flowery, and out-of-door-ish generally. There is a delightful flurry of birds' wings in Miss H. R. Hudson's poem, "Helping the Birds." Mrs. Warner's full-page poem is starred with dandelions, there are humming-birds in "Sweartheart's Surprise," by Mary E. C. Wyeth, a merry sound of waters in the "Mill Songs" by Miss Farman. "Pussy Speaks" adds another to these fine poems. The number opens with a story by Edgar Fawcett, adorned by a fine illustration drawn by Miss C. A. Northam. It will do our independent girls no harm to read this story. Other good stories are "The Doll Mission," by the editor, "The Angel of the House," a Centennial story, by C. H. Woodman, and "Hanging a Bear," a true story, by Rev. I. L. Beman, with a spirited frontispiece by F. T. Merrill. There is a simple but tempting record of last summer's camping out, by H. A. H., alluring one thus early to the wholesome way we Yankees have taken up of spending the hot summer days, while the initial paper of "A Child in Florence" promises us some pleasant reminiscences of that famous art-city. The serials, "Young Rick" and the "Cooking Club" are worth the reading. The departments are well sustained, the pictures admirable. Last, but not least among the attractions, is a Centennial drama, prepared for the children by the well-known dramatic writer, Mrs. E. D. Cheney. It is given thus early that the children may have full time to prepare for their Fourth of July celebrations. We say "God Speed" to this bright, wholesome magazine.

Only $2 per annum. Sample copies 20 cents. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Poetry.

Resignation.

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful,
Or too regretful;
—Be still—

What God hath ordered must be right;
Then find in it thine own delight,
My will.

Why should'st thou fill to-day with sorrow
About to-morrow,
My heart?

One watches all with care most true,
Doubt not that He will give thee, too,
Thy part.

Faith.

What shalt thou sing, O Soul, gifted with song,
To whom therefore the pain and joy belong?
Sit with thine ear to that great world of sound
That rolls be'ween the silences profound.
Thou hearest Science crying aloud and far,
"I find the deepest pearl; on farthest star
I lay my certain finger; all is mine;
I am the True, the Only, the Divine."
Reason, born blind, doth (sitting unaware
Upon the "mountain's secret top") declare,
"That which I see I know, and that alone;
There is no hidden sermon in the stone."
While Faith, deep eyed as Love, with noiseless key,
Opens the unsuspected heaven to thee.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

The End.

After the heat of the noontide ray,
After the cares of the weary way,
Finished the duties and toils of the day,
Cometh the end.

Into the unknown spirit land,
Over the river by no bridge spanned,
Crossing alone in the misty strand,
Beginneth the end.

Only a flutter and gasp for breath,
Only a cross and lily wreath,
Only a sleep and daisies beneath,
Not yet the end.

Cleaving the sky with wings of a dove,
A crown of light in the realms above,
A dwelling forever where God is love,
This is the blissful end.

At Eventide.

All day the silent snow fell down
Upon the meadows bare and brown,
But ceased at evening, and the skies
Grew bright with sunset's mingled dyes.

All day we watched our dying child
With grief suppressed—to break out wild
When she, removed from hopes and fears,
Could not be tortured by our tears.

But when the sudden, radiant glow
Purpled the whiteness of the snow,
And shone serene upon our dead,
Our grieving souls were comforted.

We crossed her hands upon her breast,
And kissed her in her dreamless rest;
And God's voice whispered through the night
"*At evening-time it shall be light.*"

MARY E. BRADLEY.

True Friendship.

BY DONNOHUE.

If scandal or censure be raised against a friend,
Be the last to believe it, the first to defend.
Say, to-morrow will come, and then time will unfold
That one story's good till another is told.

A friend's like a ship when with music and song
The tide of good fortune still speeds him along.
But see him when tempest hath made him a wreck,
And any mean billow can batter his deck.

But give me the heart that true sympathy shows,
And clings to a mess-mate whatever wind blows,
And says, when aspersion unanswered grows bold,
"Wait—one story is good till another is told."

Our Story Teller.

No Living Voice.

"How do you account for it?"

"I don't account for it at all. I don't pretend to understand it."

"You think, then, that it was really supernatural?"

"We know so little what Nature comprehends—what are its power and limits—that we can scarcely speak of anything that happens as beyond it or above it."

"And you are certain that this did happen?"

"Quite certain; of that I have no doubts whatever."

These sentences passed between two gentlemen, in a drawing-room of a country house, where a small family party was assembled after dinner; and in consequence of a lull in the conversation occurring at the moment, they were distinctly heard by everybody present.

Curiosity was excited, and inquiries were eagerly pressed as to the nature or supernature of the event under discussion. "A ghost story," cried one; "oh, delightful! we must and will hear it."

"Oh, please, no," said another; "I should not sleep all night—and yet I am dying of curiosity."

Others seemed inclined to treat the question rather from a rational or psychological point of view, and would have started a discussion upon ghosts in general, each giving his own experience; but these were brought back by the voice of the hosts crying:

"Question, question!" and the first speakers were warmly urged to explain what particular event had formed the subject of their conversation.

"It was you, Mr. Browne, who said you could not account for it; and you are such a matter-of-fact person, that we feel doubly anxious to hear what wonderful occurrence could have made you so grave and earnest."

"Thank you," said Mr Browne. "I am a matter-of-fact person, I confess; and I was speaking of a fact; though I must beg to be excused saying any more about it. It is an old story, but I never even think of it without a feeling of distress, and I should not like to stir up such keen and haunting memories, merely for the sake of gratifying curiosity. I was relating to Mr. Smith, in a few words, an adventure which befell me in Italy, many years ago; giving him the naked facts of the case, in refutation of a theory which he had been pounding."

"Now we don't want theories, and we won't have naked facts; they are hardly proper at any time, and at this period of the year, with snow upon the ground, they would be most unseasonable; but we must have that story, fully and feelingly related to us; and we promise to give it a respectful hearing, implicit belief, and unbounded sympathy. So draw around the fire, all of you, and let Mr. Browne begin."

Poor Mr. Browne turned pale and red, his lips quivered, his entreaties to be excused became quite plaintive; but his good nature, and perhaps also the consciousness that he could really interest his hearers, led him to overcome his reluctance; and after exciting a solemn promise that there should be no jesting or levity in regard to what he had to tell, he cleared his throat twice or thrice, and, in a hesitating, nervous tone, began as follows:

"It was in the spring of 18—. I had been at Rome during the holy week, and had taken a place in the diligence for Naples. There were two routes, one by the way of Terracina, and the other by the Via Latina, more inland. The diligence, which made a journey only twice a week, followed these alternately, so that each road was traversed only once in seven days. I chose the inland route, and after a long days journey, arrived at Ceprano, where we halted for the night. The next morning we started again very early; and it was scarcely yet daylight when we reached the Neapolitan frontier, a short distance from the town. There our passports were examined, and to my great dismay, I was informed that mine was not *en regle*. It was covered, indeed, with stamps and signatures, not one of which had been procured without some cost and trouble; and one "vis" yet was wanting, and that the all-important one, without which none could enter the kingdom of Naples. I was obliged, therefore, to alight, and to send my wretched passport back to Rome, my wretched self being doomed to remain under police surveillance, at Caprano, until the diligence should bring it back to me on that day one week, at the soonest.

I took up my abode in the hotel where I had passed the previous night, and there I presently received a visit from the Capro di Polizia, who told me, very civily, that I must present myself, every morning and evening, at his bureau; but that I might have liberty to circulate in the neighborhood during the day. I grew so weary of this dull place, that after I had explored the immediate vicinity of the town, I began to extend my walks to a greater distance; and as I always reported myself to the police before night, I met with no objection on their part.

"One day, however, when I had been as far as Alatri, and was returning on foot, night overtook me. I had lost my way, and could not tell how far I might be from my destination. I was very tired, and had a heavy knapsack on my shoulders, packed with stones and relics from the ruins of the old Pelasgic fortress, which I had been exploring, besides a number of old coins, and a lamp or two which I had purchased there. I could discern no signs of any human habitation; and the hills covered with wood, seemed to shut me in on every side. I was beginning to think seriously of looking out for some sheltered spot under a thicket in which to pass the night, when a welcome sound of a footstep behind me fell upon my ears. Presently a man dressed in the usual, long, shaggy coat of a shepherd, overtook me, and, hearing of my difficulty, offered to conduct me to a house at a short distance from the road, where I might obtain a lodging. Before we reached the spot, he told me that the house in question was an inn, and that he was the landlord of it. He had not much custom, he said, so he employed himself in shepherding during the day; but he could make me comfortable and give me a good supper, also; better than I should expect, to look at him; but he had been in different circumstances once, and had lived in service of good families, and knew how things ought to be, and what a signore like myself was used to.

"The house to which he took me, seemed like its owner—to have seen better days. It was a large, rambling place, and much dilapidated, but it was tolerably comfortable within; and my landlord, after he had thrown off his sheepskin coat, prepared me a good and savory meal, and sat down to look at and converse with me while I ate it. I did not much like the looks of the fellow; but he seemed anxious to be sociable, and told me a great deal about his former life, when he was in service, expecting to receive similar confidences from me. I did not gratify him much, but one must talk of something; and he seemed to think it only proper to express an interest in his guests, and to learn so much of their concerns as they would tell him.

"I went to bed early, intending to resume my journey as soon as it should be light. My landlord took up my knapsack and carried it to my room, observing, as he did so, that it was great weight for me to travel with. I answered, jokingly, that it contained great treasures, referring to my coins and relics. Of course he did not understand me, and before I could explain, he wished me a most happy good-night, and left me.

"The room in which I found myself was situated at the end of a long passage. There were two rooms on the right side of this passage, and a window on the left, which looked upon a yard or garden. Having taken a survey of the house while smoking my cigar, after dinner, when the moon was up, I understood exactly the position of my chamber—the end room of a long, narrow wing, projecting at right angles from the main building, with which it was connected only by the passage and the two side rooms already mentioned. Please to bear this description carefully in mind while I proceed.

"Before getting into bed, I drove into the floor, close to the door, a small gimlet, which formed a part of a complicated pocket-knife, which I always carried with me; so that it would be impossible for any one to enter the room without my knowledge. There was a lock on the door, but the key would not turn it; there was also a bolt but it would not enter the hole intended for it, the door having sunk, apparently, from its proper level. I satisfied myself, however, that the door was securely fastened by my gimlet, and soon fell asleep.

"How can I describe the strange and horrible sensation which oppressed me, as I woke out of my slumber? I had been sleeping soundly, and before I quite recovered consciousness, I had instinctively risen from my pillow, and was crouching forward, my knees drawn up, my hands clasped before my face, and my whole frame quivering with horror. I saw nothing, felt nothing; but a sound was ringing in my ears that seemed to make my blood run cold. I could not have supposed that any mere sound, whatever might be its nature, could have produced such a revulsion of feeling, or inspired such intense horrors as I then experienced. It was not a cry of terror that I heard; nor the moan of one in pain; that would have distressed me, and called forth sympathy, rather than aversion. True, it was like the groaning of one in anguish and despair, but not like any mortal voice. It seemed too dreadful, too intense for human utterance. The sound had begun while I was fast asleep, close to the head of my bed, close to my very pillow; it continued after I was wide awake—a long, low, hollow, protracted, horrible groan, making the midnight air reverberate, and then dying gradually away, until it ceased entirely. It was some minutes before I could at all recover from the terrible impression which seemed to stop my breath and paralyzed my limbs. At length I began to look about me, for the night was not entirely dark, and I could discern the outlines of the room and the several pieces of furniture in it. I then got out of bed and called aloud, "Who is there? Is any one ill?" I repeated these inquiries in Italian and in French; but there was no answer. Fortunately I had some matches in my pocket, and was able to light my candle. I then examined every part of the room carefully, and especially the wall at the head of the bed, sounding it with my knuckles. It was as firm and solid there as in all other places. I unfastened my door and explored the passage and the two adjoining rooms, which were unoccupied and almost destitute of furniture. They had evidently not been used for some time. Search as I would, I could gain no clue to the mystery.

Returning to my room I sat down upon the bed in great perplexity, and began to turn over in my mind whether it was possible I could have been deceived—whether the sound that caused me such distress might be the offspring of some dream or nightmare. But to that conclusion I could not bring myself at all, much as I wished it; for the groaning had continued ringing in my ears long after I was wide awake and conscious. While I was thus reflecting—having neglected to close the door, which was opposite to the head of my bed where I was sitting, I heard a soft footstep at a distance, and presently a light appeared at the farther end of the passage. Then I saw the shadow of a man cast on the opposite wall. It moved very slowly and presently stopped. I saw the hand raised, as if making a sign to some one; and I knew from the fact of the shadow being thrown in advance that there must be a second person in the rear, by whom the light was carried. After a short pause they seemed to retrace their steps without my having had a glimpse of them, but only of the shadow which had come before, and which followed them as they withdrew. It was then a little after one o'clock, and I concluded they were retiring late to rest, and anxious to avoid disturbing me. I have since thought it was the light from my room which caused their retreat. I felt half inclined to call to them, but I shrank, without knowing why, from making known what had disturbed me; but while I hesitated they were gone.

"I fastened my door again, and resolved to sit up and watch a little longer by myself. But now my candle was beginning to burn low, and I found myself in this dilemma—I must either extinguish it at once, or I should be left without the means of procuring a light in case I should be again disturbed. I regretted that I had not called for another candle while there were people yet moving in the house; but I could not do so now without making explanations, so I grasped my box of matches, put out my light, and lay down, not without a shudder, in the bed.

"For an hour or more I lay awake, thinking over what had occurred; and by that time I had almost persuaded myself that I had nothing but my own morbid imagination to thank for the alarm I had suffered. "It is an outer wall," I said to myself; "they are all outer walls, and the house is built of stone; it is impossible that any sound could be heard through such a thickness Besides, it seemed to be in my room; close to my ear. What an idiot I must be to be excited and alarmed about nothing; I'll think no more about it." So I turned on my side with a smile (rather a forced one) at my own foolishness, and composed myself to sleep.

"At that instant I heard with more distinctness than I had ever heard any other sound in my life, a gasp, a voiceless gasp, as if some one were in agony for breath, biting at the air, or trying with desperate efforts to cry out or speak. It was repeated a second and third time; then there was a pause; then again the horrible gasping; and then a long drawn breath, an audible drawing up of the air into the throat, such as one would make in heaving a deep sigh. Such sounds as these could not possibly have been heard unless they had been close to my ear. They seemed to have come from the wall at my head, or to rise up out of my pillow. That fearful gasping, and that drawing in of the breath, in the darkness and silence of the night seemed to make every nerve in my body thrill with dreadful expectation. Unconsciously I shrank away from it, crouching down as before with my face upon my knees. It ceased, and immediately a moaning sound began, which lengthened out into an awful, protracted groan, waxing louder and louder, as if under an increasing agony, and then dying away slowly and gradually, into silence; yet painfully and distinctly audible, even to the last.

"As soon as I could rouse myself from the freezing horror which seemed to penetrate even to my joints and marrow, I crept away from the bed to the farthest corner of the room, lighted with shaking hands my candle, looked anxiously about me as I did so expecting some dreadful revelation as the light flashed up Yet, if you will believe me, I did not feel alarmed or frightened, but rather oppressed and penetrated with an unnatural, overpowering sentiment of awe. I seemed to be in the presence of some great and horrible mystery, some bottomless depth of woe, or misery or crime. I shrank from it with a sensation of intolerable loathing and suspense. It was a feeling akin to this that prevented me from calling to my landlord. I could not bring myself to speak to him of what had passed, not knowing how nearly he might be himself involved in the mystery. I was only anxious to escape as quietly as possible from the room and from the house. The candle was flickering in its socket; but the stars were shining outside, and there was space and air to breathe there, which seemed to be wanting in my room. So I hastily opened my window, tied the bed clothes together for a rope, and lowered myself silently and safely to the ground.

"There was a light still burning in the lower part of the house: but I crept noiselessly along, feeling my way carefully among the trees, and in due time came upon a beaten track which led me to a road, the same which I had been traveling on the previous night. I walked on, scarcely knowing whither, anxious only to increase my distance from the accursed house, until the day began to break, when almost the first object I could see distinctly was a small body of men approaching me. It was with no small pleasure that I recognized at their head my friend, the Cabo di Polizia. "Ah!" he cried "unfortunate Inglese, what trouble you have given me! Where have you been? God be praised that I see you safe and sound! But how! What is the matter with you? You look like one possessed?"

I told him I had lost my way, and where I had lodged.

"'And what happened to you there?' he cried, with a look of anxiety."

"I was disturbed in the night. I could not sleep. I made my escape, and here I am. I cannot tell you more."

"But you must tell me more, dear sir; forgive me; you must tell me everything. I must know all that passed in that house. We have had it under our surveillance for long time; and when I heard in what direction you had gone yesterday, and had not returned I feared you had got into some mischief there, and we were even now upon our way to look for you."

I could not enter into particulars, but I told him I had heard strange sounds, and, at his request, I went back with him to the spot. He told me by the way, that the house was known to be the resort of banditti; that the landlord harbored them, receiving their ill-gotten goods, and helped them to dispose of their booty.

"Arrived at the spot, he placed his men about the premises, and instituted a strict search; the landlord and the man who was found in the house being compelled to accompany him. The room in which I slept was carefully examined; the floor was of plaster or cement, so that no sound could have passed through it; the walls were sound and solid, and there was nothing to be seen that could in any way account for the strange disturbance I had experienced. The room on the ground floor underneath my bedroom was next inspected; it contained a quantity of straw, hay, firewood and lumber. It was paved with brick and on turning over the straw, which was heaped together in a corner, it was observed that the bricks were uneven, as if they had been recently disturbed.

"'Dig here,' said the officer; 'we shall find something hidden here I imagine.'

"The landlord was evidently much disturbed. 'Stop!' he cried. 'I will tell you who lies there; come away out of doors and you shall know all about it.'

"'Dig I say. We will find out for ourselves.'

"'Let the dead rest,' cried the landlord, with trembling voice. 'For the love of heaven come away, and hear what I shall tell you.'

"'Go on with your work,' said the sergeant to his men, who were now plying pick-axes and spade.

"'I can't stay here and see it,' exclaimed the landlord once more. 'Here then! it is the body of my son, my only son; let him rest, if rest he can. He was wounded in a quarrel, and brought home here to die. I thought he would recover, but there was neither doctor or priest at hand, and in spite of all we could do for him, he died. Let him alone now, or let a priest first be sent for; he died unconfessed, but it was not my fault; it may not yet be too late to make peace for him.'

"'But why is he buried in this place?'

"'We did not wish to make a stir about it. Nobody knew of his death, and we laid him down quietly; one place, I thought, was as good as another, whence the life was out of him. We are poor folk, and could not pay for ceremonies.'

The truth at length came out. Father and son were both members of a band of thieves; under this floor they concealed their plunder; and there, too, lay more than one mouldering corpse, victims who had occupied the same room in which I slept, and had there met their death. The son was indeed buried in that spot. He had been mortally wounded in a skirmish with travelers, and had lived long enough to repent of his deeds and to beg for that priestly absolution, which, according to his creed, was necessary to secure his pardon. In vain he had entreated him to break off from the murderous band with which he was allied, and live honestly in future. All his prayers were disregarded, and his dying admonitions were of no avail. But for the strange mysterious warning which had roused me from my sleep and driven me out of the house that night, another crime would have been added to the old man's tale of guilt That gasping attempt to speak, and that awful groaning—whence did they proceed? It was no living voice. Beyond that I will express no opinion on the subject. I will only say it was the means of saving my life, and at the same time putting an end to the series of bloody deeds which had been committed in that house.

"I received my passport that evening by the deligence from Rome, and started the next morning on my way to Naples. As we were crossing the frontier, a tall figure approached, wearing the long, rough *cappotta* of the mendicant friar, with a hood over the face, and holes for the eyes to look through. He carried a tin money-box in his hand, which he held out to the passengers, jingling a few coins in it, and crying in a monotonous voice, *Aneme in Purgatoro! Aneme in Purgatoro!* I do not believe in purgatory, nor in supplications for the dead, but I dropped a piece of silver into the box nevertheless."

SALT AND ITS USES.—Hall's "Journal of Health" thus sums up some of the uses of salt:

"It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill weeds, kill worms, make the ground cool; so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc. It will cease the itching pain caused by irritating skin diseases, like hives, itch, etc. It will produce vomiting or stop it, as you like; and many other things too numerous to mention. All pure salt will do this, to a certain degree, but sea salt is the most effectual in its action."

HE was taken sick in the night, and, in her youthful ignorance, she made two mustard plasters, and put one in front and one behind, and then with horrid sarcasm she asked him how he felt. He was a well-bred man, and merely said that he realized with tenderness what he had never known before—the true position of a sandwitch in the community.

A Kentucky Philosophizer.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Presbyterian *Banner* writes to that paper as follows:

So far we are having one of the most remarkable winters that we remember to have seen since the year 1827. That year farmers lost nearly all their bacon, the weather being too warm and wet to save it. With the exception of two "spells" we have had the regular California winter, hating their frequent rains. March lilies are ready to bud, the honeysuckle is in bloom, and the pyrus-japonica resembles the burning bush. Should our cold weather be yet in reserve for us, farewell to all the fruit buds. Last year we had but little fruit. In a few favored places the trees were loaded with apples, but these did not begin to supply the demand. We earnestly desire that Prof. Tice will so regulate the weather-gauge that the great Centennial year may be crowned with an abundance of fruit.

Our farmers are still loudly complaining of hard times: "Our money has all gone to the commercial centers, and we need some legislation to bring it back;" or, "We must have a change in the administration before we can hope for better times," and the like. But what say our merchants? "We never sold so many goods in all our lives;" "We could scarcely supply the demand for holiday presents," etc. Here is the secret. The merchant carries all our surplus money to these commercial centers, and we raise no surplus to bring it back. Money, like water, will find its level, and you might as well try to legislate the flow of the tides. Change of administration may indeed drive off the flies already full of blood, only to give place to others that are amazingly hungry. No use to change the place and keep the pain. We had better begin a change of administration nearer home. Let us look at it a moment. Every product of the farmer is bearing a splendid price, with the exception, perhaps, of mules and horses. Hogs worth seven or eight cents; cattle from three to six; corn forty cents per bushel; good wheat, $1 to $1,50; orchard grass seed, $2 to $2,50 per bushel—the seed alone worth from twenty to thirty dollars per acre, while the grazing will pay all cost of tax and harvesting. Fine cattle and stock of all kinds bring almost fabulous prices, and yet we hear of nothing but a cry of hard times: "Give us more money, or a change of administration." Our fathers fifty years ago would have called this a splendid opportunity to get rich.

Look at this picture, and then at that. Fifty years ago, "in the good old days of Adam and Eve," our mothers carded and spun and wove and made up with their own unaided fingers their own clothing, and bed clothing, for themselves, their husbands, fathers, sons and daughters. There were no carding factories in those days, and no "Wheeler & Wilson" or "Singer" sewing machines. They spun their own thread with which their clothes were made up. True, there were no such things as trails forty feet long. True, their dresses did not contain more than two widths in the skirt, gored at the bottom; but girls of that day could reach quite as far at one step as a modern belle, with her two hundred bows and forty flounces covering her tilters. The girls of that period took it as their task to spin their dozen cuts a day, and weave from six to ten yards of cloth. I can remember that while I filled the quills my oldest sisters entertained their beaux sitting beside them in the room. Talk about good health, rosy cheeks, fine fun! Our daughters know nothing of these things. Said Dr. Hall (*Journal of Health*): "I wish the days of tomboys would come back once more. I remember, when a young man, of gallanting one of Dr. Cleland's daughters (my father's remember) to singing-school, and we came to a worm-fence, and I got over, and put out the tips of my gloved fingers to help her over, when she told me to 'clear out,' put her hand on top of the fence and cleared it at a bound."

True, in that day we had our slaves, but what they wasted and consumed was more than they produced. Then everybody had their work to do, and they did it, and did it well. Not long ago I was at the house of a friend who began his married life more than forty years ago. They have nearly a score of grandchildren. They still have several mill bags, which promise to last ten years to come, the product of that grandmother's handiwork the year they were married. Wanting in many of the modern enjoyments of our Centennial, they enjoyed life buoyant with health and elastic in spirit, far more than the taper-fingered, taper-*waisted* belle of modern times.

How is it now? Our soil is not as fresh and productive as it was fifty years ago. But what about the expenses of living? Imagine one of our daughters going to church or a wedding or a party on a side-saddle, her whole outfit, outside of her own handiwork, not costing five dollars. Look at that walking tower of millinery: Bonnet worth (?) $25; silk dress, twenty-five yards, at $4 per yard with lace and trimmings to match (not made by her own soft fingers, but by a mantua-maker), costing her father the best calf on the farm to pay for it, to say nothing of a gold watch and chain

and fingers rigid with costly jewelry. At the end of the year look at that store bill. It takes about all you can raise on the farm to pay it, and your money goes to the great centers of trade because there is no surplus of wheat or beef to bring it back. Spend less and make more, and that will do more to kill that old hydra-headed monster, hard times, than the best administration we ever had. Let our sons and daughters go to work and become producers, and not consumers only, and their veins will be fuller of blood, their cheeks ruddier with health, and our pockets all fuller of money. If the "Devil and the Dutch" don't take this country, ere we are aware of it the Jews and the Dutch will. The Jews are fast becoming our merchants, and the Dutch taking possession of our soil.

The Jew-merchant is in every town and village of the State. They can undersell the American merchant, and money will go to the cheapest market. Besides, money is being rapidly concentrated in the hands of a few leading merchants. The big fish are eating up the little ones. In the city of Louisville there are not more than six or seven wholesale dry goods houses. There were more than this thirty years ago. This is all well enough. The fewer merchants we have the better, provided the rest will turn their attention to that which will add to the productive industry of the country. Make more and spend less, and we will have plenty to sell and to keep.

T. H. C.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—Mothers are the real teachers, after all. They have in their hands the moral guidance of their boys till the latter is at least twelve years old, and their daughters till they marry. If mothers do their duty, their sons, in all but exceptional cases, will grow up good and honest men. It is because lads are not taught at home, and taught by example as well as by precept, what is noble and right, that they so often go astray. But even if there is some excuse for a son not turning out well, there is hardly any in the case of a daughter. Bring a girl up to be a good wife and mother; give her the solid requirements that will enable her to fill those positions properly, and she will make herself and others happy. But devote too much time to mere accomplishments, and you render her vain and frivolous. Of course a girl ought to know how to attract, as well as how to keep, how to win love as well as how to retain it. Do not, therefore, make her too prosaic. But, on the other hand, remember that accomplishments are not everything.

AMONG the stories told of Finney, the revivalist, is the following: He was passing an iron foundry when the works were in full blast, and heard a workman swearing furiously. "Young man," said the revivalist, addressing the swearer, "how hot do you suppose hell is?" The workman recognized his questioner, and, placing his arms akimbo, and looking him squarely in the face, said. "Well, Mr. Finney, I suppose it's so hot there that it somebody brought you a spoonful of melted iron you'd swear it was ice cream." Mr. Finney had nothing more to say.

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GRACEFUL—HEALTHY.

This Pad being made of Cork is light and porous and consequently HEALTHY—It secures a perfect fit in a dress, and gives a GRACEFUL shape to the figure. It is neatly covered, and neither breaks nor gets out of order.

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Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *alias facias levari sur mortgage* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the COURT ROOM in the CITY OF LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON COUNTY, PA., on

FRIDAY, THE 5th DAY OF MAY, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

An equal undivided moiety or half part of six certain tracts of land situate in the counties of Centre and Clinton and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One surveyed on a warrant to Caldwalader Evans; one other to Peter DeHaven; one other to Josiah Davis; one other to Josiah Longstreth; one other to Caleb Louris, all of which said warrants are dated on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1793, and each containing 415 acres, and one other tract surveyed on warrant to Henry Donnell, containing 285 acres.

ALSO,

Three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate, lying and being in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., one thereof containing 433 acres, more or less, surveyed on warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James T Hale; one other thereof for the same number of acres, namely, 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant granted to Samuel Linn; one other thereof, containing the same number of acres, namely 433 acres and allowance, surveyed on warrant to James McManus, all of which tracts of land adjoin each other, and are situated on and near the waters of Beech Creek, in the township and county afore-aid, excepting and reserving out of the last three tracts fifty acres heretofore agreed to be sold to Jonathan Walker by Peter M. Houseal, a former owner of said premises, —this reservation not to include the timber trees growing and being upon said fifty acres on the 1st day of August, A D. 1861, with the right to enter and cut the same.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Beech Creek township and Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak on the bank of Beech Creek; thence north 62½ degrees, east 10 perches to a stone; thence south 41¾ degrees, east 45 perches to a post; thence north 83¼ degrees west, 7 perches and 10 links to a water birch; thence south 71¾ degrees, west 10 perches and 9 links to a post; thence south 49 degrees, west 10 perches and 1 links to a post; thence north 75 degrees, west 7 perches and 5 links to a post; thence north 10 degrees, west 7 perches and 3 links to a linn wood; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 7 perches and 12 links to a hemlock; thence north 8 1-2 degrees, east 8 perches and 10 links to a post; thence north 24 1-2 degrees, west 13 perches and 14 links to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 103 perches nett, together with the right of damming the said Beech Creek, in accordance with a certain article of agreement, as follows, to wit: The privilege of damming the creek so as to obtain all the head to the upper line of Hugh Shaw's farm, upon which he now lives, or lately lived, and using all the power to be thus obtained; also the privilege purchased from White & Quigley by articles of agreement bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1851, to wit: The right to raise the water at the line between the said White & Quigley and the said Shaw to the height of 15 inches, and all the rights and privileges attached to, around, or connected with the messuage and saw mill.

ALSO,

Another tract or piece of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, described as follows: Commencing at a white oak: thence north 62 1-2 degrees, east 10 perches to a pile of stones adjoining lands of Hugh Shaw; thence north 41¾ west 38 4-10 perches to a stone adjoining land of Daniel Kunes; thence south 73 degrees, west 3 perches adjoining land of White & Quigley; thence along the bank of Beech Creek by the several courses of said stream to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 100 perches nett.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle creek; thence by land of S. Cook, north 62 1-2 degrees, east 16 perches to a post; north 55 degrees, east 42 perches to a post: north 21-2 degrees, east 12 perches to a post; north 73 degrees, west 8 3-10 perches to a post; north 59 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; south 61 degrees, west 55 7-10 perches to a post; north 70 degrees, west 7 perches to a post; north 41 degrees, west 31 perches to a post; north 21 degrees, west 6 perches to a post; north 49 degrees, west 14 perches to a post; south 69 degrees, west 1 1-2 perches to a post; and south 11 degrees, east 103 8-10 perches to a hickory, the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 106 perches, &c.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land situate in the said Beech Creek township, in Clinton county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a post; thence by land of Quigley & Wagoner: south 40 degrees, east 165 perches to Beech Creek; thence down the said creek, north 75 degrees, east 58 perches; thence north 42 degrees, east in the middle of the great road leading to Quigleys mill and through a gate 168 perches to a post; thence by land of Solomon Strong, south 75 degrees, west 82 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres, 156 perches and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in Beech Creek township aforesaid, in the said county of Clinton, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of Beech Creek at the line of land of Nestlerode and Hugh Shaw's heirs, thence north 80 degrees, east to a stone corner on the line of other land conveyed to Charles S. Riley, Samuel Saylor, Israel L. Day and Lewis A. Buckley, thence by the same north 40 degrees west 66 7-10 perches to a post; a corner of S. Strong's land, south 10 degrees, west 14 6-10 perches to a poplar, south 11 1-2 degrees, west 11 perches to a post, south 72 degrees, west 28 perches, or thereabouts, to the middle of Beech Creek and down the said creek, the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 149 perches, be the same more or less, on which is erected a frame tenant house, two stories high.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, in the county of Centre, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the left bank of Beech Creek, thence along the surveys in right of Lieutenant Wiggins and Captain Piper south 40 degrees, east 18 perches to a post, thence south 26 1-2 degrees, west 26 perches to a hickory, thence south 86 degrees, west 11 6-10 perches to a chestnut, thence north 84 degrees west 19 perches to a locust, north 58 1-2 degree, west 12 6-10 perches to a locust, thence north 29 degrees, west 7 perches to a linden, thence north 8 degrees, west 12 1-2 perches to a hickory, north 1-2 degree, west 29 3-10 perches to a poplar, north 28 degrees, west 26 2-10 perches to a post, north 93 degrees, east 16 perches to a stone, thence down the left bank of Beech Creek and by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Centre and Clinton counties, and State aforesaid, one thereof situated on both sides of Beech Creek, on which is erected a double saw mill and dam, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence by land of Samuel Hays north 42 degrees, west 10 perches to a post, thence north 87 1-2 degrees, west 15 perches to a dead oak on the guard bank, thence south 48 degrees, west about 17 perches to a post at the water's edge, thence down the creek south 49 degrees, east 47 perches to a post, thence south 47 degrees west 29 perches to a post, thence south 41 degrees, east 57 3-10 perches to an elm on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence down the said creek to the place of beginning, and containing 27 acres 156 perches and allowance, be the same more or less, upon which are erected a large steam saw mill with three gangs, one large circular mill, lath mill and two planing machines, &c., &c.; also a large frame boarding house two stories high; also, a frame store room, one and a half stories high, 100 feet by 28, with office attached; also, a frame tenant house two stories high; also, a frame tenant house, one story high; also, a frame house, one story high; also, a double tenant house, two stories high; also, a frame house one and a half stories high; also a double frame tenant house, two stories high; also, a double frame tenant house, two stories high; together with the water privileges of erecting and repairing the dame so as to have the same height or head that was enjoyed or used by William Parsons, the former owner of said premises, who built said mill and dam.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand (as conveyed to the said Buckley, Saylor & Day by James A. Clay and wife, by Indenture hereinafter recited) of, in to or out of the following described tracts of land situated in Snow Shoe township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows to wit. One thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to "Joseph Morris," containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moore Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Rebecca Wacn, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Alexander G eaves, containing 435 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to George Eddy, containing 415 acres of land, and one other thereof, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Parker, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) in the following tracts of land, situate in Howard township and Centre county aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: one thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Wharton, containing 433 acres and 163 perches of land; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin F. Tallman, containing 413 acres and 163 perches of land.

ALSO,

All their right, title, interest, claim and demand (conveyed to them as aforesaid) of, in and to the following tracts of lands situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, in Centre county aforesaid, and described as follows to wit: One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abram S. Valentine, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by land of Samuel Linn, Esq., south 1 1-2 degrees, west 220 perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Dalton north 88 1-2 degrees west 320 perches to a maple, thence by land of Samuel Dobson, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a white oak, thence by land now or late of Moses T. Milliken, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Moses T. Milliken, bearing date the 21st day of November, A. D., 1853, containing 415 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones, thence by land of James Macmanus, south 1 1-2 degrees, west 220 perches to a post, thence by lands of A. S. Valentine, north 88 1-2 degrees, west 320 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of George Dalton, north 1 1-2 degrees, east 220 perches to a post, thence by land of Frederick Dalton, south 88 1-2 degrees, east 320 perches to the place of beginning; and

ALSO,

The one undivided half part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D., 1853, the whole tract containing 409 acres and 73 perches of land and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones by pointers, thence by land in right of James T. Hale, Esq., west 320 perches to stones, thence north 217 perches to a post, thence by land in right of Mary M. Wharton, east 428 perches to a white oak, thence by land in right of Samuel W. Fisher, south 217 perches to the place of beginning. (Being the same premises which the said Joseph A. Clay and wife by Indenture bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D., 1861, and intended to be recorded, granted and conveyed unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day in fee.)

ALSO.

The undivided one-third part of a certain tract of land (unseated) situate in Snow Shoe township, in the county of Centre, containing in all 136 acres and 17 perches and allowance, (Being the same premises which inter alia are described in a Deed of Partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, dated the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to Evan D. Ashton by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by Indenture bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and recorded in Centre county, and the said Evan D. Ashton and wife by Indenture bearing date the 19th day of July, A. D., 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, &c., in the said county of Centre, in Miscellaneous Book "B" pp 729, &c., granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day in fee.]

ALSO,

The undevided one-third part of a certain tract of unseated land in Snow Shoe township, and county of Centre, containing in all 138 acres and 92 2-3 perches, (Being one of the pieces of land described in the Deed of partition between Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall and Johnston Hall, bearing, date the 8th day of April, A. D., 1859, and conveyed to John S. Mason by Jesse Hall, administrator of Johnston Hall, deceased, by Indenture, bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D., 1860, and duly recorded, and the said John S. Mason and wife by indenture, bearing date the 20th day of July A. D., 1861, and recorded in Centre county, Miscellaneous Book "B," pp 721, &c., granted and conveyed the same unto the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, in fee.)

ALSO.

All their right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of, in and to the undivided moiety of a certain tract of unseated land situated in Howard and Snow Shoe townships, in the said county of Centre, surveyed on the 22d day of November, A. D., 1853, in pursuance of a warrant granted to N. J. Mitchell, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1853; and

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Beech Creek township, in the county of Clinton aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Salmon Strong, north 74 degrees, east 77 perches to a post, thence by lands of John T. Pearon, south 40 degrees, east 188 perches to a post, thence along Beech Creek north 86 degrees, west 45 perches to a post by a stump, thence continuing along the said creek north 79 degrees, west 27 perches to a stump near the abutment of a bridge, thence along the said creek south 65 1-2 degrees, west 29 perches to a post, thence by lands of Buckley, Saylor & Co., north 41 degrees, west 163 1-2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and 90 perches net measure, upon which are erected a large frame dwelling house, two stories high; also, a frame dwelling house, two stories high.

All of which lands as heretofore particularly mentioned and described as lying and being in the said counties of Centre and Clinton are included in the inquisition returned with the Levari Facias issued in said case, which inquisition was approved by the Court and which authorized the Sheriff of the said county of Clinton, to sell all said above mentioned and described lands, including all of the same which are in the said county of Centre as well as those which are in the said county of Clinton.

Excepting and reserving the following described tract or piece of land, viz: All that certain house and lot or piece of land in the borough of Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner on the east side of Mill street, being the northwest corner, thence joining lots of Day & Saylor, north 46 degrees, east 11 9-10 perches to a post in the centre of a twelve feet wide alley, thence along the centre of the said alley south 43 1-2 degrees, west 21 5-10 perches to a stone corner on Mill street, thence along the east side of the said street north 41 1-2 degrees, west 11 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and ninety-nine perches, more or less, and the same having been released from said mortgage by Henry Croskey, Executor, &c., of Friend Whitlock, deceased, to Sarah Amanda Miller, dated the 16th day of June, A. D., 1875, and recorded in said county of Clinton, in Mortgage Book "G," pp 91 and 93.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis A. Buckley, deceased, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, the said Lewis A. Buckley, Samuel Saylor and Israel L. Day, late trading under the name and firm of Buckley, Saylor & Co., defendants.

Terms: Cash. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, Lock Haven, April 11, 1876. } JOHN CANDOR, Sheriff of Clinton County. v8n15-14

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	12. 35 p. m.
" "	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m.
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m.
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
" "	Baltimore	2.00 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m.
" "	Renovo	12.05 a. m.
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m.
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada		7.20 a. m.
" "	Baltimore	7.20 a. m.
" "	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	2.20 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	3.30 p. m.
" "	Renovo	4.45 p. m.
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.00 a. m.
" "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m.
" "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m.
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.35 a. m.
" "	Baltimore	6.15 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	4.20 p. m.
" "	New York	7.35 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m.
" "	Renovo	9.10 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven	10.25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	11.35 a. m.
" arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	6.20 p. m.
" "	New York	9.15 p. m.
" "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m.
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m.
" "	Renovo	8.25 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m.
" "	Williamsp't	10.55 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30 a. m.
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
" "	Phila.	7.00 a. m.
" "	New York	10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a. m.
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a. m.
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m.
" " "	New York	10.35 a. m.

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with D. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

BLANCHARD. H. M. BLANCHARD
E. & H. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v6n1-1y

DR. I. E. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 3-29-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST.
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Miscellaneous Cards.

BALLARD & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.
Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
3-15-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
on reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v7n13-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
the following rates

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MILESBURG, April 24, '76.

MR. EDITOR:—In my communication of week before last, in the portion relative to Mr. Wright's sermon, the sentence appears thus: "He inspired the Prophets to give the Holy Ghost to the Apostles in a body, before this time." It should have read as follows: "It was He (the Holy Ghost) who inspired the Prophets; and he had been given to the Apostles in a body, before this time."

A VISITOR.

——On last Thursday, April 27th, the Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre county met in the Presbyterian church at Unionville. At two o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. G. W. Miller. After about three-quarters of an hour of devotional exercises the roll of delegates was called. There was a very meagre representation of them. There were three from Bellefonte, two from Milesburg, and the remainder from Port Matilda and Unionville. The afternoon was spent in a miscellaneous talk, which brought out valuable suggestions in regard to keeping up the Alliance.

A resolution was carried directing the Secretary to correspond with the Christian people of Howard in regard to holding the next quarterly meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre county at that place in the month of June.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Rev. W. A. Biggart and Mr. A. Nichols.

The evening session opened at a quarter before 7 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

In view of the fact that the Centre County Christian Temperance Alliance has existed more than six months, &c.

WHEREAS, According to our Constitution when the county is organized the method of work shall be by two or more congregations uniting and forming "District Bands," who shall work for the abolition of dram shops in the district, prosecuting the work by sermons, public lectures, prayers, out-door work, cottage prayer-meetings, distributing temperance documents, obtaining signatures to the pledge and uniformly voting only for men of known temperance principles to fill all civil offices, using all lawful means to further the cause; and providing also that they shall report monthly to the County Alliance all the work done during the month; and

WHEREAS, Not one such district band has, as yet, been brought into existence within Centre county, we, the County Convention in session at Unionville, April 27th,

Resolve, That we authorize and direct our Secretary, Rev. W. H. Lilly, to write to each Vice-President and request him to take immediate steps to organize the churches and sabbath-schools in his borough or township into district bands. If they fail to take any action within one month from date we further direct him to correspond with some pastor or superintendent in such locality who may be willing to undertake the work.

This report was received and adopted by the convention.

The following resolution was also read and adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes be published in the county papers.

On motion we adjourned as a convention to resolve ourselves into a temperance mass meeting to meet in June at the place already designated.

Speeches were made by the President and Secretary, and Rev. W. A. Biggart and Mr. A. Nichols.

W. H. LILLY, Secretary.

——Ellsworth, the versatile, agreeable editor of the Philipsburg *Journal*, has disposed of his interest in that paper, and proposes to retire from the editorial profession. We hope his successor, D. W. Murphy, will be as successful with that paper as Mr. Ellsworth has been. The *Journal* was established over eight years ago by Mr. Ellsworth, and we should judge by all we can see, that it has met with uninterrupted prosperity. The editor was a man to make friends wherever he went, and his paper has been the pet and pride of the people of Philipsburg. He has made it worthy of their patronage and support, by making it a faithful mirror of passing events in that section. The patrons of the *Journal* will be fortunate if the new editor makes as lively and interesting paper as Mr Ellsworth has done. We bid Mr. Murphy a cordial welcome to our little circle of Centre county editors, and hope he will be pleased to continue long with us, and may he always prosper.

——English soda ash, at Zeller's Drug Store.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Our readers should not fail to notice the advertisement of Messrs. Hunter & Company, the well known publishers of the popular "Star Spangle Banner" which have appeared, and are appearing weekly in our columns. The "Banner" is the only paper in the world that exposes every swindler, quack, fraud and humbug. Besides it is a splendid family visitor, and its premiums are alone worth twice the price of the paper. Messrs. Hunter & Co., after twenty years of increasing success, stand at the head of their class of dealers. Send them a trial order, or send for catalogues.

——"Centennial Lye" for making soap, at Zeller's.

——The editor of the Philipsburg *Journal*, who is about to retire from the business, goes on in the following humerous strain:

"As the "local" sharpens his pencil for the last time, he does not disguise the feeling of relief which he anticipates when he shall lay it down. He cannot help thinking that he shall not then care whether a mill man cuts off his thumb instead of the edge of his board or not. That he will not then care whether the fire which burned down an old dwelling caught from the kerosene lamp or the defective flue. He will not have to search in vain for the man who knows all about that big row on a back street, or the number of the engine which ran off the track, or the name of the man who owns the yellow dog that stole a piece of meat from the butcher. He will not have to correct that statement made "last week" about Mr. B's horse running away and kicking the wagon all to pieces. He will not have to tramp over the town on a rainy night after an item, when nobody knows of a single incident worth putting in the paper." He will not be confronted by a man at the sanctum door with a club, demanding a retraction, and when he hears of a reporter having his nose pulled by an offended dignitary, he will just lie back and chuckle—no, he won't, he will pity the poor fellow and thank his stars that he is out of the business.

—It is Gundrum's dental balm that is sold by J. Zeller & Son, at 25 cents per bottle, for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Not "gentlemen's," as the type made it read in a former notice.

——"Vanity Fair" smoking tobacco still continues to be the best in the market. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 3, 1876.

Court week did not add much to the prosperity of trade, the sessions having attracted undivided attention.

GRAIN.—We have nothing new to offer in grain, the farmers being otherwise engaged. There has been very little offered during the past fortnight. No change in price.

HAY.—Hay is in liberal supply. We note sales of choice at $16 dollars per ton

POTATOES.—As the season advances the anxiety of holders to sell increases. Choice Peer ess are retailing from wagons at 90 cents per bushel. We clip the following from the Pittsburg *Commercial*:

Receipts have slackened up somewhat, being but 11,7.5 bushels for the week, but the supply is ample and values are quite easy. We quote round lots on track at 75@80c per bushel for prime peachblows; 15@20c for mixed lots. Sales from store are steady at 30@35c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@ 5
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	13 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	40
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA 15, April, 1876,

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	123½	123⅝
" 5-20 " '62, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "	Bonds.	
" " " '65, " "	118	118⅛
" " " '65, J. and J	119¼	119⅜
" " " '67, " "	120⅜	120⅝
" " " '68, " "	122⅝	122⅞
" 10-40 coupon	118⅛	119
" Pacific 6's, cy	127	127¼
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117¼	117⅝
" " c 1881	118½	118⅝
Gold	119⅝	119⅞
Pennsylvania	53¾	54
Reading	44	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18⅝
Lehigh Navigation	47	47⅛
" Valley	58¼	58⅜
United R. R. of J	134½	135
Oil Creek	16¼	16⅜
Northern Central	34	34¼
Central Transportation	47	47⅛
Nesquehoning	53	54
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '90	104¼	105

READING NOTICES.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for dyspepsia and liver complaint that you know nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now, to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint, with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your druggist and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for ten cents, or a regular size for seventy-five cents, and two doses will relieve you. eow.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that Boschee's German Syrup has, since introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodburg, N. J., and no one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to their druggist, J. Zeller & Son, or F. Potts Green, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. eow.

[From a Carriage Manufacturer.]

MEYERSTOWN, Lebanon Co., Pa., Nov. 10, 1875.—Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. GENTLEMEN:—I have been afflicted for two years with what I supposed to be consumption. I have suffered from a severe pain in my left side, the pain being but slight at first, but increasing in severity every day until it was almost impossible for me to follow my avocation without great suffering and the most excruciating pain. I have tried almost every known remedy without receiving the least relief. My brother having been afflicted with spitting of blood and all the tendencies of consumption, and having been cured by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, recommended it to me and I at once commenced using it with the most satisfactory results. My pain is gradually growing less and I feel much better than I have for some time past. As long as the Balsam does as much to restore my health as it has done thus far, so long shall I continue using it, and I would advise all afflicted with lung disease to give it a trial. I remain yours truly,

DANIEL B. HARPER.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefitted in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my favorite prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My favorite prescription is sold by druggists.

——Mrs. N. K. Dare will open a full assortment of spring and summer millinery, on Saturday, May 6th. All are invited to examine her stock.

[Correspondent of Village Record.]

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 24, 1876.

The proceedings of the Legislature last week were decidedly monotonious and uninteresting if a spirited fight on the Senate tariff resolutions and in the provision in the soldiers' orphan school appropriation allowing $5000 to the chief clerk of the soldiers orphan department for preparing and publishing a history of the soldiers' orphans of Pennsylvania be excepted. When the Senate resolutions requesting Pennsylvania congressmen to vote against the Morrison tariff bill came to the House for its consideration they were promptly referred to the committee on federal relations by the Democrats, who did not feel like putting themselves on record on so delicate a question. In the first place they were disinclined to instruct a Democratic Congress, and in the second place they had not the courage to vote against the resolutions for fear that capital would be made against the Democrats in consequence in the great protective tariff State. The committee on federal relations was their only hope. There it was proposed to quietly bury the resolutions, but the Republicans were determined that the proposed sepulture should not occur if there was any virtue in agitating their resurrection. Mr. Faunce, chairman of the committee, was repeatedly called on to produce the resolution and at last he exhumed the remains (a substitute which had no resemblance to the original resolutions) and exhibited them to the House. The Republicans maintained that as the original meaning of the resolutions had been destroyed, the substitute was not in order, but the Speaker cared more for party than parliamentary requirements and gave his political friends the benefit of all his decisions. Entertaining fears that a full and free discussion of the tariff would result in their discomfiture Democrats called the previous question to stop the debate. The Republicans earnestly protested against the application of the gag, and for awhile the hall presented a scene of wild confusion. A wordy encounter ensued between the Speaker and Mr. Mitchell, Republican, of Tioga, the former ordering the plucky member to sit down and the latter defiantly refusing to comply with the demand. Members spontaneously arose in all parts of the hall and added their voices to the confusion of tongues. After the excitement had partially subsided, the Democrats, by reason of superior numbers, forced a vote and put through the substitute. The remains were subsequently conveyed to the Senate where they were reentombed beyond resurrection.

On the next morning the tariff fight ensued, in which partisan jealousies were aroused. The defeated Democratic leaders saw a fine opportunity to retrive their lost ground and accordingly determined to hold a caucus for the purpose of accomplishing a reconsideration of the vote by which the orphan bill was passed. Their manœuvres worked like a charm, and no difficulty was experienced in having the objectionable feature stricken from the bill providing for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State. Divested of it the bill passed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Paul who asked for the $5,000 appropriation claims that he has already expended $6,000 on the history which he proposes to issue and fears that unless the Surte comes to his assistance he will lose condsiderable money. He says he was induced to commence the work by the encouragement which the House gave him last winter and to enter into a contract with the stereotyper of the plates by the favorable consideration which the same body had extended to the appropriation in committee and on second reading. At the session last winter the House passed a resolution authorizing the chief clerk to compile a history, which action the Senate would have ratified but for the impoverished condition of the State Treasury. Mr. Talley, Democrat, of Delaware, has proposed a separate bill appropriating $5,000 to Mr. Paul on condition that the plates be transferred to the State, but as the time for reading bills in place has expired its introduction will not be entertained. The history will be issued notwithstanding the adverse action of the House, and the principal agents for its sale will be soldiers, orphans, who will receive a certain commission for their labors.

The boom bill investigating committee of the House has concluded the examination of witnesses and will probably make its report to night or to-morrow. All efforts to secure the presence of either Herdic or Embick have failed, both of them keeping at a safe distance. The committee has completed its report, but its contents are not known. In order that the House may intelligently judge of its merits a resolution was passed on Friday last authorizing the publication, in advance in the *Legislative Record*, of the testimony elicited during the investigation. Although no member of the committee has indicated the nature of the report it is generally believed that it recommended the expulsion of Lynott, the $300 man, and probably Petroff Lynott is sure to go by the board, the proof of his guilt being indubitable. He himself expects to be expelled, but his present and prospective disgrace does not seemingly disturb his equanimity. He occupies his seat regularly and obtrudes his forbidding presence on his political associates as freely as ever.

Among the important bills that passed both houses last week were those relating to life, fire and marine insurance—drawn up mainly by Commissioner Foster—and public printing. The bill for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which has excited much discussion, has been materially amended by the Senate, and its passage is by no means assured. Representatives of the operators and the coal miners are here—the former to kill it or have it so amended as to render it abortive and the latter to have it passed with as few amendments as possible.

The *Legislative Record* already contains about 1,900 pages, and the next two weeks, with the index, will run the number up 3,000, probably the most stupendous ever published. Among the contents of this work of art is the testimony of the committees which have investigated the boom bill and the Western Reform School and even the Governor's inaugural ceremonies, as the newspapers report them. The *Record* has assumed such altitudinous proportions that the members have a difficulty in looking over it while it lumbers their desks.

New Advertisements.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

RELIABLE EVIDENCE

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years experience with the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of Vegetine.

Natick, Mass., January 1, 882.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses very little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully Yours,
E. S. BEST.
Mrs. L. C. F. BEST.
2-4w

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE
IS SOLD BY
All Druggists and Dealers
EVERYWHERE.

Bellefonte and County.

——A Congregational meeting was held in the Presbyterian church of this place on Wednesday evening, April 26th. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. William P. Wilson as President and Mr. Isaac Mitchell as Secretary.

Mr. Edward Blanchard made a statement on behalf of Rev. W. T. Wylie, informing the congregation that having accepted an invitation to assume the Presidency of Wilson Female Seminary at Chambersburg, he desired such action by this congregation before the Presbytery, as would enable him to obtain a release from his further services here.

After which Mr. E. C. Humes rose and said: "In my judgment the request just made would seem to require something more formal than a mere motion of acquiescence, and with this view I have prepared a paper, which I desire to submit for the consideration of the meeting. I would add that I have, without consultation with others as to the matter, given expression to my own views, and shall be pleased to know that they are approved by the meeting."

Mr. Humes then read the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted by the congregation:

WHEREAS, A meeting of this congregation has been convened by the session, at the request of our Pastor, the Rev. W. T. Wylie, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of our uniting with him in an application to Presbytery for a severence of his connection with this church;

AND WHEREAS, It is becoming that on such an occasion a suitable expression should be given to our views in relation to such severance, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That, while it is always to be regretted that such separations should become necessary, yet there may be, and often are circumstances under which it is right and proper that they should be entertained.

2nd. That, in view of the fact that he is impressed with the conviction, that in taking this step he is actuated by a sense of duty to his fellow men, and a sincere and honest desire to promote the cause of the Master in another sphere, and that in his action as the result of prayerful meditation and fervent seeking for divine guidance, he is following the leadings of God's providence, we do not feel at liberty to withhold our consent to the application made by our Pastor for his release.

3rd. That we, the members of this congregation, do hereby bear testimony to his ardent and devoted piety, his untiring zeal and efficiency as a Minister of Christ, and his peculiar faculty for organization as displayed in the great and good work he has, under God, accomplished in our midst, and in the advance made by this church toward the attainment of a higher standard of beneficence and in its working condition since he has been its pastor.

4th. That we do hereby cordially commend him to the affectionate regard and christian fellowship of those with whom he may be associated in his new relation, and our earnest prayer is, that wherever in the providence of God his lot may be cast, his usefulness in the future may be even greater than in the past.

5th. That three commissioners be appointed, who shall represent us before Presbytery at a special meeting called for this purpose, one to be selected from the Board of Trustees, one from the Session and one from the congregation, who are hereby authorized to unite in the application.

In pursuance of said resolutions the following commissioners were appointed to represent the congregation before Presbytery: Edward C. Humes, Adam Hoy and Edmund Blanchard.

On motion of Mr. A. O Furst the trustees were instructed to pay Rev. W. T. Wylie his salary up to July 1st, 1876.

——The meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society, held on Monday night of last week, seems to have been rather interesting. Below we give the proceedings as furnished by the Secretary:

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The stated meeting of the Centre county Agricultural Society was held in the Court House on Monday evening last. President Woodward in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of abolishing horse-racing at our county fairs, was then called upon to report. In the absence of the chairman of the committee, Judge Orvis, one of the other members, stated that no meeting had been held to the best of his knowledge, and that consequently they were unable to report. On motion the committee was continued with instruction to report at the next regular meeting in August.

The Secretary stated that, in accordance with the resolution of the society passed at the January meeting, the Executive Committee had requested Prof. Hamilton of the State College, and Hon. J. H. Orvis to prepare papers to be read at this meeting. Prof. Hamilton was called upon and read a very able and interesting essay on the question as to "What is the best plan for Centre county farmers to pursue in reference to fences under our laws as they do exist?" in which he advocated the total abolition of inside fences, and demonstrated, by facts and figures which appear indisputable, the expediency of such a plan. He showed the amount of land that was rendered useless for farming purposes from year to year, the loss of time occasioned in turning, the enormous expense of maintaining and keeping these fences in repair and the positive injury done to the land by the tramping of cattle in pasturing. He contended that the cattle should be kept in the barn-yard during the entire year, that by so doing the manure pile, the real source of the farmer's prosperity, would be largely increased, the land saved and its productive powers enhanced, and the necessity for all inside fences would be thereby removed. He also alluded to the fact that our fence timber was annually becoming scarcer and more valuable, and unless some such plan was adopted, the entire profits of the farm would before many years be consumed in repairing and making fences.

After Prof. Hamilton concluded, the discussion of the question was continued by Messrs. Beaver, Hoy and Orvis, all of whom coincided with the views of Prof. Hamilton, and gave the society the benefit of their experience in carrying them into practice.

On motion, the thanks of the society were tendered Prof. Hamilton for his able production, and a copy or condensation thereof requested for publication.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint three electors to represent the society, at the annual election of trustees of the State College in June next. Hon. J. H. Orvis, Gen. J. A. Beaver and Jos. L. Neff, Esq., were appointed.

Adjourned to meet on the fourth Monday of August.

J. W. GEPHART, *Sec'y.*

——Fishing tackle, of all kinds, at Green's Drug Store.

——If the Commissioners would have an eye to cleanliness, and require the janitor to earn some of his pay by cleaning the court room every evening during the weeks of court, it would add very much to the comfort of those who are required to be in attendance. The practice of allowing quids of tobacco and stumps of cigars to accumulate on the floor of the court room for a week at a time, which creates a stench that is really sickening, is one of the subjects proper for the grand jury's consideration. The spittoons are allowed to accumulate filth for a week which gives rise to a stench worse than the tobacco and cigars, and if this carelessness is continued, an epidemic will be the result.

RESOLUTIONS.—Seeing it was the will of our Father in Heaven to take from this world our dear friend and beloved brother in Christ, Mr. J. Harris Linn, a member of the session of the Milesburg Presbyterian church, on the 6th of April, 1876, while we feel deeply our loss and desire to bow and say, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That we, as a session, bear our united testimony to Mr. Linn's character as a true christian, and thank God for the grace vouchsafed to him, by which he was sustained during his long and painful sufferings, and by which he was kept steadfast to the last.

Resolved, That we bear witness to his faithfulness as an elder in this church, and we do express our sorrow that we are left without his wise counsel and charitable spirit.

Resolved, That the Presbyterian church has sustained, in his death, and in the death of our late brother, Mr. James Alexander, in one year, a heavy dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the session of this church, and that they be published in the county papers and in the *Presbyterian*, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Linn.

W. O. WRIGHT, Mod'r of Session,
JOHN H. DUNN,
DAN'L F. SHOPE,
W. B. THOMAS.

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SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Maggie Richards, by her next friend, William F. Askey, vs George Richards.	}	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. No. 94. April T. 1876.

Subpœna in Divorce.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above stated case and report the same to the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 22d day of May, 1876, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may, if they see proper, attend.

D. S. KELLER,
v8n18-3t Commissioner.

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On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Pletcher, late of Howard township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOLTER,
Administrator.
Howard, Pa. 8-14-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan Frederick, deceased, late of Gregg township, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GRAMLEY,
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Agricultural.

Information Wanted.

I have a young cow which came in with her first calf ten weeks ago, from the cream of whose milk we have tried to get butter, but have completely failed, the last time churning ten and a half hours. What is the cause and remedy? Will not some one please inform us through the REPUBLICAN, and oblige.

FARMER.

Grub in the Head of Sheep.

A correspondent in the Maine *Farmer* says: Having seen several questions asking what will cure grubs in the head of sheep, I will answer from experience, Kerosene oil. Take the sheep that is afflicted with the grub and lay her on her back, so that the front part of the head will be on the floor, so as to prevent any from running down the throat. Then take your oil in a spring-bottom can, insert the nozzle two or three inches into the nostril and force one or two spoonfuls in each nostril, then help your sheep on to her feet. Having tested the merits of this remedy, I feel free to recommend it as a safe and sure cure. I have cured them of grubs when they were so far gone they could hardly stand.

Liquid Grafting Wax.

An horticultural paper gives the following formula for making Lefort's grafting wax which is said to have been highly recommended in France, and until lately kept secret:

Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow, and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of very strong alcohol (sixty-five per cent.). The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care must be exercised to keep the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it the best way is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting again. This must be continued till this is a homogeneous mass similar to honey. After a few days exposure to the atmosphere, it assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water or air.

Time for Pruning.

In 1866, says a writer in an agricultural monthly, I had a young orchard that I began to prune in February and continued at intervals till August, and those pruned in June did better, healed sooner, than any pruned either before or after that period. In 1871 I began to renovate an orchard ten years old, that had been trained according to the absurd fashion of low heads which prevailed at that time. It took a great deal of cutting and trimming, but I was determined and persevered; the result was that every wound made in June—the time the work was done—began at once to heal over, and by the time growth stopped in the fall, every place where a branch had been cut off had a beautiful ring of new bark and wood, of from one-third to one-half inch in width all around it, and still they are doing well.

Fruit as Food.

A London (Eng.) agricultural journal, in a late issue, expresses the belief that the nation will be ere long driven to the use of fruit as food; and among the influences tending to bring this about are the increased cost of meat, the unprofitableness of wheat growing in that country, and the growing taste for and enlarged conception of fruit by all classes of the population. Every year more and more fruit is being grown and consumed, and still, says this journal, 'fruit has yet hardly been regarded or consumed as food, or a substantial article of diet' in that country. It continues: 'When we have advanced so far as to make one meal a day of fruit and bread, the consumption of fruit will have been multiplied a hundred fold, and our present supply prove inadequate in the same ratio.' The American *Agriculturist*, in speaking of this same matter, says: 'Apples are so wholesome and enjoyable that they become a necessity, and are more largely purchased in subsequent years, when they bring a double price. In 1874 apples sold for $1.50 per barrel. In 1875 they sold for four dollars a barrel. We know of a case in which a family laid in in 1874, 16 barrels; in 1875, the price being so much higher, the same sum being allowed for apples, the supply was but six barrels. If apples can be raised at a dollar a barrel, and pay expenses, the farmer who furnished this family, made eight dollars in his trade of 1874, and eighteen in the past season.'

The above statements are considerations which lead us to again urge upon our farmers, as we have done in the past, to plant out more apple trees this season; being sure in every instance, however, that you have a good, well prepared location, and the means to take care of them after they are set. In our own country, meat and wheat are yet cheap, and with the immense resources in this direction which our great West still holds, it will be a long time, we hope, before our people will be brought to the strait for bread and meat, to which our English cousins are already forced. Still, we are satisfied the public health would be promoted by a larger use of apples and fruit at all seasons of the year. With us the relative cheapness of apples brings them into many families where they were heretofore only regarded as a luxury; and in such families they take their place with meat, bread and butter, as among the necessities of daily subsistence. And even when we grow a sufficient amount for our own consumption, the markets of the world are open to us; and when this period arrives we shall see the reverse of that dictum of political economy that 'demand begets supply,' and it will be that 'supply originates the demand.' The same number of the English journal, quoted from above, in speaking of the supply of apples from this country for English markets, says: 'The American fruits which cross the Atlantic, and have perhaps traveled hundreds of miles to or from port, look as fresh and free from blemish as those of home growth.' Mr. A. B. Allen, writing from new York to the same journal of April 1st, in regard to our American sweet apples, says: 'We have varieties in this country which gives us sweet apples all the year round. I wish some of the London fruit dealers would make an importation of a few of the superior sorts of American sweet apples, for I am confident they would soon obtain high favor among their customers. They can begin to do this in July in refrigerators.' And the editor of the paper asserts that the Americans can keep the English market in apples from autumn till the next strawberry season comes in!

Farmers, make up your minds to plant an apple orchard this spring!

Household Receipts.

MUFFINS.—A pint of sour milk, 2 eggs, a lump of butter half the size of an egg, a small tea-spoonful of soda; bake in gem pans in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

BAKED CUSTARD.—Pour a quart of hot milk over five well beaten eggs. Add a teaspoonful of butter. Season with rose water, vanilla, or nutmeg, and sweeten to taste. Bake in cups or pudding dish.

JERSEY FRUIT CAKE.—1 cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, spice to your taste; 4 cups of flour, 4 eggs, one pound of currants, one pound of raisins, half a pound of citron, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. This makes a very good cake.

MILK TOAST.—One quart of milk; when it comes to a boil thicken with one tablespoonful of corn starch; add salt. Toast the bread a light brown; butter each slice, and put layers of toast in a covered dish, and pour on the thickened milk; then more toast and milk, and so on till the dish is full. Cover and let stand five minutes, and serve.

CRISP BISCUITS.—One pound of flour, the yolk of one egg, milk. Mix the flour and the yolk of the egg with sufficient milk to make the whole a very stiff paste; beat it well, and knead it until it is perfectly smooth. Roll the paste out very thin, and with a round cutter shape it into small biscuits, and bake them a nice brown in a slow oven from twelve to eighteen minutes.

Political.

Our Next Door Neighbor.

The political broils and chronic revolutions in Mexico are so difficult to understand, and it is so nearly impossible to procure reliable information from that country, that we take pleasure in inviting our readers to a perusal of the letter we publish to-day, copied from the "Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette," entitled "A Voyager's Notes in Mexico." Speaking of this letter the editor of that journal says:

"We have seen nowhere so excellent a summary of the present condition of Mexico, viewed politically, as that furnished by our correspondent "Voyager" in his letter published this morning, and we commend it to the careful scrutiny of our readers. The gentleman who wrote this and other letters over the same signature is well qualified by practiced powers of observation to speak intelligently upon this subject."

The author of this letter is a distinguished traveler, a resident of our own town, and we have, therefore, a double pleasure in reproducing it.

A VOYAGER'S NOTES IN MEXICO.

If, while travelling in Mexico, one turns to the pages of history Prescott's brilliant and romantic story of the conquest under Cortez will claim earnest interest and attention. The materials put into his hands in Spain upon which to found his history were of the age, and the rose-color style of romance that begot for Spain, in the mind of every leader, the sigh for, and the hope deferred of, a "chateau en Espagne." But no thoughtful mind can conclude the conquest, the record of its butcheries and its wrongs to an inoffensive people, without exclaiming, "Alas! poor Mexico!" And if we contemplate the great wrong committed by our own government—under the hue and cry of the Democratic party to keep itself in power by support to the slave States—in its unnecessary war upon Mexico, we are made to exclaim, Alas! poor Mexico! Or if of still later date, we examine into the intrigues of Napoleon III., and those of the Jesuits, to place upon a throne in this country a foreign potentate, and view the political outrage and wrongs to this people, we again exclaim, Alas! poor Mexico! And the result of all these and other like wrongs stands thus—six million half-civilized Indians, two-and-a-half millions Spaniards, Spanish Americans and Europeans of all nations, kindred, tongues and people. The Indians striving and hoping to be let alone, the rest, having no interest in the country or the government, conniving and scheming to secure the substance and the property of the natives and escape with it.

The present political disturbances in Mexico arise from a combination of causes, the first and most important being a very general feeling of dissatisfaction with President Lerdo, who is represented as having assumed almost dictatorial powers, and because of his leaning strongly to the right of independent religions and Protestantism. Then, too, it was Lerdo, as Chief Justice and Prime Minister of Juarez, who decided the fate of poor Maximilian; for upon a last appeal made to Juarez by poor, unfortunate Carlotta, the heart-broken wife, to spare the life of her husband, Juarez, it is said, yielded, but Lerdo held out and secured his execution. Whether true or not, the story is earnestly believed, and it begets at this time the opposition of all the Imperialists.

General Porfirio Diaz undertook to head an opposition ticket at the next elections in June and July of this year, by himself becoming a candidate against Lerdo for the Presidency, but finding that he could not combine all the elements of opposition, he has renounced his intention, and the oppositions of all factions now unite to defeat the power to hold elections at the time prescribed by law, through which political strategy, by constitutional provision, the Chief Justice, now Senator Yglesias, becomes President for the term of four years. The Chief Justice is said to be a worthy man, but a strong Catholic, somewhat beyond the prime of life, and by no means satisfied with his present office, he having, at Lerdo's request, surrendered the lucrative post of Collector of the Customs for the whole country, to accept it.

The best people, and possibly the most honest, in Mexico are the Indians, who are, however, in many instances but little better than slaves to those who employ them. Through their dull intellects they strive to understand government, and occasionally one as true to his own people as Juarez will come to the front, and attempt to govern for the good of the whole; but with their country overrun by some two million foreigners—or of foreign extraction—many if not most of them unscrupulous adventurers with neither principle nor purpose save self-aggrandizement, and they the most intelligent, what is to be hoped? Secure in the protection of the flag of their own country any and every revolution is a benefit or a hope to them and they promote, if they do not plot, them all. Beautiful, rich, unhappy Mexico is a prey to what are known in the States as "commercial carpet-baggers"—men opposed to taxation, to tariffs and to the government. Of course there are honorable exceptions when I speak of those controlling finances and politics. Ask a foreigner resident anywhere in Mexico as to the safety of certain routes of travel, and he will assure you that it will not be possible to go without being robbed. Ask him of the government, and he will convince you that it cannot last; that it is corrupt and must fall—the wish being father to the thought. In no country have I met with greater kindness or more marked civility and politeness than from entire strangers—Mexicans and Indians—met upon the highways or upon the streets of the cities, towns and villages throughout Mexico.

Investigate the nationality and character of the men who are captured as highwaymen in Mexico and nine out of ten of them are of foreign extraction, who had been guilty of insubordination or lawlessness until, to escape prompt punishment, they for a season take to higher crimes. In a country so large and so sparsely populated as this, and without roads or means of quick communication, it is difficult to control this class of offenders. They oftentimes when too hotly pursued seek refuge over the border, and return ere long protected by a paper declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States.

In such a mongrel population as Mexico presents there is almost a total absence of national esprit or love of country. The educated Indian feels it, the Mexican only in small degree, and that in some measure from the education of their fathers, who were so taught by their church, when Church and State were one. But a love for Mexico, free, disenthralled from the church, having a higher aim and hope and onward purpose, but few feel. Those most sincere in good wishes and hopes are the men who came into power with Juarez and their successors. The absence of true national spirit renders it almost impossible to procure volunteers for the army, and in the present political broils men are enlisted at the point of the bayonet, whenever and wherever found. The privations and hardships arising from this form of conscription render the military arm of the government inefficient, oftentimes disloyal, and men point to that as an evidence of want of support to the administration in power.

President Lerdo, however, is a man of ability, and he has to aid him an efficient Secretary of War; and notwithstanding the fact that men of prominence are, in different parts of the country, pronouncing against him, and capturing, and for a few days holding certain towns and outposts, yet I still think Lerdo will prove master of the situation. There have not as yet been any serious disturbances or much bloodshed, nor is it the intention of either party that there should be; it is in fact but the Mexican mode of conducting a political campaign, and we of the United States must not be too hasty in felicitating ourselves as being much in advance of the Mexicans in such matters—not at least until we can forget the revolt of the Democratic party at the election of Abraham Lincoln and the resort to arms to defeat it.

The system of taxation in Mexico for the support of the government is not based upon sound principles. It exonerates land and levies upon the products, and the consequence is that men of wealth residing largely in other countries possess almost entirely the productive lands of the country, to whom the laborer pays heavy rental, and next must pay a tax upon his industry. The owner of the land is neither constrained to cultivate nor to part with it, and too much remains in forest.

Mexico exports but little save the product of the field, the forest and the mine. The two latter may exhaust and leave her poor indeed. Her independence of other nations and her material and permanent strength lies in producing and manufacturing all that is needed in consumption. The honey bee, originally propogated to supply wax for the candles for the churches, is the most industrious in producing, contributing at present to the exports of the country, from one port, over fifty barrels of honey per week. If statesmen would but gather a scrap of wisdom from that home industry and production, and return the result to the rightful producer, their governments would grow strong and their people contented, virtuous and happy.

General Lopez he who betrayed Maximilian, lives in exile in his own country with none so poor as to do him reverence. All the world respected Mexico for defending its own institutions, but in executing Maximilian the sympathies of all Christendom went out with him, and the whole people of Mexico show their regret for the act and their abhorrence of traitors by universally despising Lopez.

Neither France nor England has representatives in Mexico at the present time. Mexico refuses to pay the war debt contracted by Maximilian, or in any way to recognize it, and hence the disturbed relations. The United States government is especially fortunate in its Minister to Mexico, who is respected and esteemed no less for his personal worth than for the marked ability he displays in the discharge of his duties, whose highest encomium might be that of a Christian gentleman.

Very truly yours. VOYAGER.

City of Mexico, March 16, 1875.

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To give very careful attention to the purchase of your

GROCERIES!

For economy requires that you buy nothing but FRESH PURE GOODS. We keep on hand at all times a large and carefully selected stock of goods comprising every item that properly belongs

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We make it one of the cardinal points of our business to sell

PURE GROCERIES

IT WILL PAY

To buy your Groceries of a firm that, in addition to selling

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also guarantees that every article purchased of them shall prove to be just as recommended, and if in any case goods do not prove to be just as they were recommended, we not only desire but make special request that they be returned, and we will render full

SATISFACTION, AND NO QUIBBLING.

IT WILL PAY

To do your trading with a house that always gives a dollars' worth for a dollar.

IT WILL PAY

To call and examine our complete stock of

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which we are now daily receiving for the

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IT WILL PAY

You handsomely to get some of our pure candies, fresh fruits and nuts for the "little folks" during the holiday season. One, or two, or five dollars, (just as you can afford) spent in this way at Christmas and New Year's will bring a better return than the same amount put on interest at one hundred per cent.

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To buy your Teas and Spices of a house that makes a specialty of that line of goods and sell only the

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In buying anything in the line of

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to call at

SECHLER & CO.'S,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY.

IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY.

Good-Friday and Easter-Sunday.

These days were observed in this place, but perhaps not to the extent and in the manner that they should have been. The one commemorative of the death, the other of the resurrection of the Lord, it would seem but natural that their observance should be general throughout the Christian world. We do not know whether any of our churches observed this memorial service. Possibly the Episcopal may have done so, but whether they did or not, it is a noticeable fact that the recognition of both occasions, like that of other days consecrated to religious events, is becoming more general and pronounced from year to year. The first is legal holiday in this State, made so by statutory enactment; the second coming on Sunday is observed by custom and appropriate religious usages.

There are many who are opposed to the observance of holy-days, and between these and their defenders have been waged many bitter controversies. This is not business of ours. It matters very little whether dates have been fixed with certainty or not, nor should it make a difference which religious denomination was the first to commemorate the hallowed events, or even if they were typified by heathen ceremonies. The events which they celebrate are only the important part, together with their influence and lessons now. As a Christian people all should be interested in Christian events, and if innocent customs and observances serve to keep alive the memory of those events, it is a duty that they be sustained. In this sense the events commemorated by Good-Friday and Easter are the most important that ever transpired in the history of the world. The incarnation was an essential pre-requisite, and was ushered in with perhaps the sweetest music that ever fell on mortal ears, and the cadences of that song still float in the air and linger in the imagination of God's people. The interest in the death of the Saviour of Mankind was not less intense, and comprehended a wider circle of sacred characters. Strangely it was an occasion, the description of which makes the most terribly grand tableau that is possible for finite minds to conceive of. The agony, death, the wonderful recognition of the event by sudden darkness in face of the mid-day sun, the quaking earth, the rent vail of the temple; these are some of the issues that gather around that event that baffle the research of the human mind. The object, we comprehend in a measure. He died, the Just for the unjust. A "propitiation for our sins." The Easter day should lead us to a brighter view—the resurrection from the dead, the immortal conquering the mortal. The resurrection involves the question of human identity and immortality. Christ's resurrection is typical of the resurrection of others. But He was in the grave three days only and came forth with identically the same body that was laid in the tomb. Will we so arise? Or will we, as Jesus, develop some original and imperishable element? Or will our bodies be new and our identity consist in our spirits? Or will there be other than spiritual bodies? Discussion we suppose only bemuddles. In the resurrection is founded on the cheerful thought that our bodies shall not always remain in the cold solitude of the grave, but at some time shall spring forth immortal, beautiful, free from pain and God-like. This is the cheerful thought so well suggested in the grand old Easter anthem, and we are thankful (in addition to the great reason) that this bright beautiful Sabbath day is freighted with so many inspirations. It comes, too, in the Spring time, when dead nature is resurrected and all is new life and sunshine. It reminds us of the great possibilities that lie within us, and the wonderful future that is spread out before us. If it be only a custom to observe this day, it is not harmful or vicious. It is well occasionally to give exercise to our reflective faculties, especially when the occasion is so inspiring of cheerful thoughts. This has in it the promise that pertains to the Spring time, and it may be made the inspirer of hopes and promises which shall lead us to look beyond death to the eternal beauty of the immortality that awaits us.

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Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

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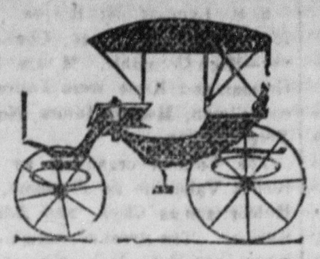

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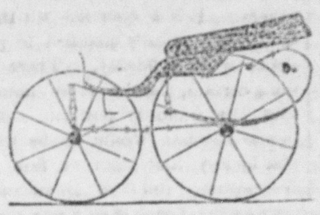

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REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-n6-1f

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte.

Hardware and Stoves.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

will sell Hardware, Stoves, Saddlery, Coach-making, Builders' Material, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the lowest cash prices.

Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best Cook Stoves and Ranges in the market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Bellefonte, Pa.

(Successors to Wilson & Hicks)

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Protect the birds.

——Use coco-camphorine.

——Go to Green's for your cigars.

——Frogs are taking sage tea for their throats.

——If you need garden seeds, you can get them at Green's.

——Some of the new bonnets are economically near last year's in shape.

——It is a good time now for our merchants to advertise a Spring opening.

——There is a large crop of tramps this season. They now call themselves "Centennial tourists."

——They say that Virginia is the mother of Presidents. If this be so, she had better get married again.

——It is now the time to make gardens. It is also the time for hens, and soon will come neighborhood fights.

——Now is the time for wives to be real sweet to their husbands—the milliners have got in their new spring styles.

——The New Yorkers are going to blow "Hell Gate" open some time in August. Then look out for hot weather.

——Handsome switches, made from combings, at 50 cents. Ounce combings taken in exchange for goods, by Mrs. N. E. Dare.

——"Plant a tree," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. Won't it do if a fellow clears up the back yard and cleans out the cellar?

——It is now the wonder of many a good house-wife how the back yard got so filled up with old bottles, boots, shoes, barrels and other rubbish.

——Herman & Co. have got the price of a fine shirt down to eight shillings, and when you get lower than that on a shirt you run into coffee sacking.

——Josh wants to know if he will have to quarry stone and build cisterns in heaven. We suppose not; nor will there be any whisky shops there to spy out and return.

——Decoration Day approaches, and we hear of no movement to observe it in a manner fitting to the memory of our dead heroes. Who will move in this matter?

——Cuba is a bad place just now to go for good cigars. The Cubans are filling the cigars for the American market with brown paper soaked in tobacco juice. If you want a good Stinkidora go to Cruse. They are better than brown paper at all events.

——Charleston, South Carolina, has been shipping one thousand quarts of strawberries north daily for the last two weeks, and yet there are lots of people who haven't had a taste of the luscious berry. Bring on the strawberries and cream.

——After Jake Durst plead guilty to the robbing of Deschner's gun store and Hoffer & Kline's store, he was placed on the stand as a witness in the interest of Donnelly and Peters. He swore positively that neither of them were with him. The next day he stated that he had sworn to a lie—that Peters was with him. He swore that he carried the guns to a fence above his house and hid them, and took the goods to his house. This story is disbelieved now, and it is asserted that there is an accomplice in Bellefonte, who is known, but for prudential reasons has not been arrested.

——Last week the banks in town received a small quantity of silver coin—perhaps in all about five hundred dollars worth. It has been paid out, but we have not seen much of it in circulation. It is such a novelty that those who get hold of it just drop it into their pocket, and it becomes useless to them as a medium of exchange. This will not last long, however. As soon as the novelty wears off we shall see silver about again as plenty as before the war. We have heard of some persons gathering it up with the hope that it may be at a premium again. We would say to such that there is hardly a possibility of such an occurrence, and that the present value of a silver dollar is really less than a paper bill of that denomination. It is the intention of the Government to redeem all the fractional currency and replace it with silver coin; all sums under five dollars being a legal tender.

——Choice flower seeds, at Green's.

——The trial and conviction of so many persons for heinous crimes in the several courts of Centre county during the past year, is a sad reflection on the morals of this community. It is certainly an indisputable fact that crime has been on the increase, and notwithstanding ten persons were sent to the penitentiary as the victims of one court last year, the effect has done little to curtail the growing disposition to rob or steal. It would seem that the penalties dealt out by the court should be a terror to evil-doers, yet each court is attended with its quota of criminals, the crimes of whom grow more and more desperate. It is admitted that Donnelly and Durst were uncompromising criminals, whose conviction and sentences are just, and will cause a temporary relief in the community where they resided. The young man Peters, whose misfortune it was to be caught with them, who, when interrogated as to why he went into such business, replied that "whisky was the cause"—that Durst kept whisky for sale where he lived on the pike between the borough and Valentine's works. Durst made every effort to secure the patronage of the workmen of these works, and David Peters has fallen an easy victim to Durst's intrigues. Peters was raised at the Bellefonte forges, where every opportunity was offered him to make an honest living, but the influence of a bad man and equally bad whisky,—very likely bad women, too—got the better of him, and a felon's cell has received him as a criminal unfit to go at large. This is a sad lesson to Mr. Peters, who is scarcely twenty-four years of age—hardly out of his boyhood—which should be a warning to his fellow-workmen, who have been addicted to strong drink as well as he. It is to be hoped that two years of solitary confinement will make him a wiser and better man.

——A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, lectured at the Court House in this place last Friday evening. He gave us some of his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln. This lecture was given under the auspices of the Centennial Temperance Club. The Court House was well filled, and the audience gave a respectful, attentive hearing. What is uncommon in a Bellefonte audience there was very little running out after the lecturer commenced; although after the lecture was over there were various opinions expressed, yet all seemed pleased with the evening's entertainment. Mr. McClure is an easy, fluent talker. Although he is able to make any subject interesting, we suspect that he could show his best points on a political speech. Mr. McClure lectured without pay, and has the thanks of the citizens and the club for his kindness. He was the guest of ex-Governor Curtin during his stay among us. The Centennial boys realized about eighty-seven dollars from the lecture, and are feeling so rich after their success with their entertainments that they are talking of building a hall. We hope they may succeed.

——In two months from now occurs the Fourth of July. If any move is to be made toward a genuine old-fashioned celebration, it is time that some steps should be taken in the matter. All the neighboring towns are agitating this question, and doubtless will have some kind of a celebration on that memorable day. And why should Bellefonte be lagging in this respect? There is some talk of the Logan Fire Company dedicating their new house in July, and why should not the "ga-lorious Fourth" be the very day? This will be a very good occasion for our citizens to show their appreciation of the services of the Logan boys, and at the same time will be the means of attracting a large crowd of people from the country. The arrangements in contemplation for the dedication are to have a parade and pic-nic, and a ball in the evening. It is proposed to issue invitations to fire companies in Lock Haven, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon, to have a trial of steam fire engines, and such other amusements as will tend to interest the people. Let everybody encourage this laudable purpose.

——The grand jury recommended the Commissioners to build a twenty feet extension to the Court House. A larger grand jury room, with an additional traverse jury room, and a room for the lady attendants of court, are badly needed. The Commissioners need an additional room to facilitate the transaction of business. There is no room for the Sheriff's office, which is common to all modern Court Houses. The District Attorney's office has been taken off the arbitration room, which makes the latter entirely too small. The improvement is a necessity.

——We are informed that Mr. Burd, of Milesburg, whose bid for the contract to repair the roof of the jail had been accepted, has backed out. He finds that he has taken the job too cheap. He evidently is not one of the ring; but if he will go to the ring chief he will, for a share of the profits, very soon show him how to make that little matter all right.

——For toilet articles call at Green's.

TO LET.—Two rooms on the second floor of Bush's Arcade, suitable for dwelling. Inquire of W. T. Twitmire.

——Cocoa-camphorine is the best remedy for chapped hands or lips. For sale at Green's.

——They say it is spring, and their authority for so saying is, no doubt, the almanac. But we had a snow storm last Sunday, and Sunday night ice froze about ¼ of an inch thick. But the grass is beginning to look green, and there are other indications of Dame Nature's effort to break from winter's icy fetters. The tinny, little, unpretending May flower is raising here and there its modest head, giving indications that soon spring will come in real earnest.

——The Town Council advertised for proposals to grade the east end of Linn street. The following bids were received:

M. W. Cowdrick proposed to do the excavating at 28 cents per yard, 60 per cent. to be paid in hand as the work progresses, balance January 1, 1877. John McDermott, 21 cents per yard; Richard McCafferty, 19 cents per yard; C. Fox, 24 cents per yard; Alexander McCafferty, 22 cents per yard for clay, and 50 cents per yard for rock, with one cent per yard additional for every hundred feet over three hundred feet; Charles Garner, 20 cents for clay, 30 cents for rock; Patrick Dooley, 25 cents per yard.

The contract was awarded to Richard McCafferty.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Jacob Durst, one of the men who was convicted of robbing Hoffer & Kline's store, by the court, last week, made the threat that he would never go to the penitentiary. But little attention was paid to the matter, however—nobody understanding how he was to escape, unless they would leave him in the county jail long enough for his finger-nails to grow so that he could dig through the wall. On last Friday the other prisoners noticed that Durst had darkened his window with his coat, and thinking he might be about to do himself a personal injury, called the jailor, who, upon entering the cell, found that Durst had opened a vein in his arm in two places, with a broken piece of glass, in order to bleed himself to death. The Sheriff fixed up his arm, and then, to prevent him from doing himself further injury, fastened his hands behind him, and that same day he was taken, with three other prisoners, to the Western Penitentiary.

DEATH OF MRS. H. N. MCALLISTER.—In the last six months the grim visitor, Death, has visited many families in our midst, and taken away those near and dear to many of our people, leaving many hearts desolate. Last Thursday evening, Mrs. H. N. McAllister, wife of the late Hon. H. N. McAllister, one of the men whom the people of this county loved and honored, passed from earth to the Spirit land. Mrs. McAllister had been sick for about three years, and last fall she visited the White Sulpher Springs for the improvement of her failing health. She was on her way home, and had reached Harrisburg, when her friends here were suddenly called to her death bed. She died at eight o'clock on the evening above mentioned. Last Saturday her remains were brought to this place, and last Monday the last sad duty was performed, which consigned the loved form to the earth. She lies buried by the side of him who had gone before—her beloved partner in the joys and sorrows of this earth life. The shifting shadows of spring time and summer, and gorgeous autumn, will hover over and around her grave, forever hallowed by those who will remember her many endearing virtues. She will heed not the bland winds that play with the long grass and the falling leaves upon her grave. She will know not that the gay-plumed birds of summer flutter among the evergreen branches over her head. She will be unconcious of the wild requiem sung by our beautiful Spring Creek, as it journeys on its devious way to the great father of waters. Her children will tread gently over her dust, but her heart will feel no thrill of maternal love, the hand of affection will plant the grateful shade and rear the memorial stone; but no look of gratitude will repay the kindly deed. Oh! it were bitter indeed to rest our reflections here; bitter to think that the unconsciousness of the sleeping dust is all that now remains. Thank God! we have faith that

Death is but
A kind and gentle servant who unlocks,
With noiseless hand, life's flower-encircled door
To show us those we love.

There are forms with sorrow bending, hearts that are in sack-cloth dressed for this loved one who has departed to the "silent land of rest." She has vanished from our bewildered sight like a meteor, but her spirit, like that pilgrim star will, tend to the source of light. We cannot ask the stricken mourner to stay their tears, for we know to the heart's surcharged with woe, tears are a sweet relief; but we can say to them, God will send the comforter to sanctify your grief, and although there is sorrow in her home on earth there is joy in her home in heaven; her spirit hath fulfilled its mission here, and gone to rest.

——Last Monday night being the first Monday of May, the borough officers elected in February last were sworn into office as follows:

S. S. Lyon—Chief Burgess; Adam Hoy—Assistant Burgess; Charles Garner—High Constable. Messrs. Bartley, Garman and Kline were sworn in as councilmen, Messrs. Humes, Nolan and Yerger retiring.

The Council organized by electing Robert Valentine as President, John H. Morrison as Clerk, and Adam Hoy Solicitor. The street commissioner and water superintendent were formerly combined in one office at a salary of $1.60 per day, for each day actually worked. The Democratic majority passed a resolution making two separate offices for street and water, after which James Quinn was elected street commissioner, at a salary of $1.60 per day, and Robert Brannon water superintendent, at the same salary

The appointment of Mr. Quinn has, heretofore, been filled by a person under the supervision of Mr. Brannon, at a salary of $1.25 per day. The Democracy have made a position for a Democratic place hunter, at the increased expense of 35 cents per day to the taxpayers. It is a question whether Mr. Quinn is physically qualified to perform the duties with fidelity. There is one thing certain, that he is so notoriously slow, that a similar position, or a situation as foreman, would not be awarded him by any individual or firm in this community, and the Democracy, by their action, have taken a step to fleece the tax-payers for the sake of gratifying partisan aspirations. This move, on the part of Messrs. Harper and Kline, who have been held up as leaders of "retrenchment and reform," is more like making unnecessary places for hungry Democrats than otherwise. Those Republicans who acted in haste on the day of election, will have a full opportunity of realizing the effects of their folly when it is too late.

The same party gave, as a reason for the election of Mr. Morrison, that he would perform the duties of clerk to Council and janitor both, for the salary that has been paid to the clerk—one hundred dollars per year. Their consistency, after electing an additional officer for the streets, is not very clear—it looks more like taking the few crumbs awarded Charley Garner for the aid of invalid Democrats.

We would suggest to the Democratic majority that they post a notice on the council room door, "Niggers not wanted within." If Mr. Morrison does not keep the council room in any better condition than the Democratic janitor does the Court House, the councilmen who prefer cleanliness might as well prepare to pack and leave, as to wait and be drove out by filth.

The standing committees are as follows:

Finance—Rhoads, Kline and Montgomery.

Streets and Alleys—Shortlidge, Kline and Garman.

Water—Harper, Rhoads and Brown.

Sanitary or Nuisance—Brown, Montgomery and Bartley.

——The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, held on Monday evening of last week:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Centennial Temperance Club, as a body, be and are hereby tendered:

1st. To those members of the Club who so creditably performed the parts assigned them in the play of "The Drunkard's Home" and in the two pantomimes; and especially to Mr. John W. Moore, the author of the drama and manager of the entertainment which resulted so delightfully and successfully.

2d. To Miss Ellen Flanagan, the young lady who so appropriately enacted the *role* of the "Drunkard's Wife," thereby assisting so much to make the play interesting and attractive.

3d. To Mr. John J. Irwin and Mr. R. A. Laird, for the duetts, sung with so much acceptation to the public, on that occasion.

4th. To the String Band of the Club, for their beautiful music and for their untiring labor to make the entertainment a success.

5th. To Miss Della Woods, the accomplished pianist, for her courtesy and kindness in presiding at piano on said evening. Likewise to Rev. James P. Hughes for the use of his piano.

6th. To Master Woods for his song, so appropriate to the subject matter of the play.

7th. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore, who took so much pains to instruct their little children in the interesting parts allotted to them.

8th. To Mr. Theodore Deshner, the Treasurer, for the zeal and fidelity which he manifested in the sale of tickets and in taking care of the financial interest of the Club.

9th. To the Ushers, for their polite attention to the patrons of the entertainment, in seeing that all were provided with comfortable seats.

10th. That these resolutions be printed in the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and *Democratic Watchman*.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr. L. A. Sherer, met with a serious accident on Wednesday. After the morning train had arrived, the large truck of the Express Company, containing a circular saw, belonging to some of the mill firms about here, was left at the depot, and the little boy, wandering that way, is supposed to have climbed upon the truck, which upset, throwing the saw upon him cutting his lip and severing a portion of his nose. No one witnessed the accident, but a young lady passing soon after it happened heard his cries, saw his plight and released him from beneath the saw. The little fellow was carried to Dr. Potter's office and thence home where his injuries were dressed, he evincing a great degree of courage during the painful operation necessary to close the wounds. The saw weighed over two hundred pounds, and it is fortunate that the little boy's injuries were not greater.—*Journal*.

——The man who marries before he is able to support a wife obtains a family under false pretences.

Court Proceedings.

FIRST WEEK.

The week was a busy one, represented not so much by its number of cases tried, as by their importance. Judge Orvis presided. The Grand Jury, upon the recommendation, and evidently persuaded by the reasoning of the presiding Judge, made an important recommendation, to the effect that the county Commissioners be authorized to contract for the extension of the Court House twenty feet in the rear, in order to furnish additional room, which is especially needed for a waiting room for witnesses attending court, an additional traverse jury room, and quarters for the county Treasures and county Superintendent of public schools. His honor said this work could be contracted for $4,000, and might be made to pay for itself within a year by furnishing the means for holding two sessions of court at the same time, requiring no additional pannel of jurors.

The only civil cause tried was that of Gardner vs. Cranstin, an action of trespass in the case on a contract for putting in lumber for the defendant by the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $467 23. Alexander & Bower for plaintiff; Wilson for defendant.

Com. vs. Geo. Eckley, indicted for assault and battery upon Hays Hartsoff (or Hartsock). As the Judge said in charging the jury, "this was a Huston township case," and the jury should dispose of it as they saw proper, his honor appearing to think no further observation was necessary on the subject. The evidence was contradictory, and the jury were evidently persuaded that both parties were to blame, but principally the one who brought the case before the court. They found the defendant guilty, and directed that two-thirds of the costs be paid by Hays Hartsoff, the prosecutor, and the remaining one-third by Geo. Eckley, the defendant. Spangler, D. A., for Commonwealth; Wilson for defendant.

Com. vs. Jacob Durst and Richard Donnelly, for breaking into and entering the store of D. F. Taylor at Lemont, on the night of the 10th of December last. John Thompson was also originally included in the indictment, but he preferred to turn State's evidence, and the Commonwealth wishing to use him as a witness, a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to him. The trial was a somewhat lengthy one, and resulted in the conviction of the two defendants, as indicted. Spangler, D. A., and Keller for Commonwealth; Beaver and Blair for defendants.

Com. vs. Jacob Durst, Richard Donnelly and Jacob Peters, for breaking and entering the store of Hoffer & Kline, in this place, and for conspiracy to commit the same offense. This case was called on Wednesday afternoon. On the morning of Thursday, after most of the evidence for the Commonwealth had been given in, Gen Beaver, counsel for Jacob Durst, stated to the court on behalf of his client, that the latter wished to plead guilty, and after entering this plea, the General withdrew from the case. Jacob Durst was then called as a witness for the defence, and swore that he committed the robbery, not only of Hoffer & Kline's store, but also the gun shop of Mr. Deschner, both on the same night, that he had no assistant or accomplice. He was subjected to a searching cross examination, and told circumstantially what he did before and after the robbery, and of secreting the goods &c. He was contradicted in some important particulars, not only by other witnesses including members of his own family, but by circumstances, making it evident that he was not willing to tell the whole truth. The defendants, Donnelly and Peters, were found guilty of conspiracy only. Keller and Spangler, D. A., for Commonwealth; Furst and Blair for defendants.

Upon other indictments against the same parties for larceny of the goods of D. F. Taylor at Lemont, and of Hoffer & Kline and Deschner in this place, for conspiracy, &c., Durst pleaded guilty to most of the charges, while Donnelly and Peters pleaded guilty to conspiracy, &c.

Com. vs. Frederick Von Leiton, otherwise known as "Dutch Fred," for the larceny of $17 in money from the person of Patrick Holten at Philipsburg. Holten who is a division superintendent, or boss, on the railroad, was in Philipsburg in a saloon with Von Leiton, where the two drank together, after which Holten lay down on a bench and went to sleep. A girl employed about the store coming in some time after, saw Von Leiton bending over Holten and searching his pockets. Holten when he awoke discovered that his pocket-book and money were gone, and accordingly got out a warrant for the arrest of Von Leiton. Verdict guilty. Hastings and Reber for Commonwealth; Fortney for defendant.

On Friday the prisoners who had been found guilty, or had pleaded guilty during the week, were called up for sentence.

John Thompson received a lecture from the Court, who said that they had been requested by the District Attorney to suspend sentence in the case, on account of the important service rendered by the youth to the Commonwealth. He is evidently an old one in crime, considering the few years, comparatively, he has lived in this world. That he must be an adept in criminal practices is evident from the fact that he was trusted to such an extent, and in so many different affairs, by older and experienced criminals like Durst and Donnelly—that he managed to save himself by betraying his associates, will not make people think better of him. Letting a culprit scott-free for the purpose of convicting others may be necessary and excusable, but it is a necessity which all must deprecate, when the worst and the meanest—the greatest sneak of the lot—usually avails himself of this privilege—the man who is destitute of even that little honor which is said to exist among thieves, and which prevents an ordinary culprit from betraying his associates in crime, although by so doing he might escape merited punishment. Such an unworthy criminal—destitute of even the traditional honor of an ordinary thief—John Thompson has shown himself to be; and we should not wonder if he has escaped the lighter punishment which he was so willing to inflict upon his associates, and which might have proved a reformatory measure, to end his career on the gallows.

Frederick Van Certen was sent to the county jail for four months.

Henry Reseman, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of a $2 50 gold piece, was sent to the county jail for three months.

John McKinney, a boy who stole a watch in Penn's Valley, was told by the Court that he was evidently an incorrigible thief, as having been before the Court on a former occasion and treated leniently, it had seemed to have no effect, unless it was to encourage him to believe he could commit such acts with impunity. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Robert Taylor pleaded guilty to a violation of the liquor law in selling on election day. As "an old and wholesale customer of the Court," as the Judge characterized him, he was only fined $100 and the costs.

Jacob Peters was sentenced upon one of the indictments against him to two years in the penitentiary.

Richard Donnelly was sentened on two out of four indictments, upon which he was found guilty by the jury, or had pleaded guilty, to four years on one and two on the other, making six years in the penitentiary.

Jacob Durst was also sentenced—only on two indictments—three for breaking into and entering the store at Lemont, and four for the larceny of the goods from the same, altogether to seven years in the penitentiary.

The Court adjourned for the week on Friday afternoon.

——Michael Myers is said to be one of the most successful corn raisers in this county. A few days ago, in conversation with Bond Valentine, we heard him say that he considered black plaster better than the white for corn, and that it would push along the crop much faster. He also said that he was going to plant seven acres of corn this year, and expected to raise one thousand bushel, and he expected to reach this result by using black plaster as a fertilizer. Shotlidge & Co. are selling this plaster. Every farmer should buy it for, although it comes much cheaper than the white, much better results can be reached by its use. All farmers who want to save money will give this fertilizer a trial.

MEETING OF THE MILESBURG BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held in their room, in Milesburg, on Saturday, May 6th, at seven and one-half o'clock, P. M.

FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

——The place to buy a nice trout rod is at Green's.

Additional Local on 4th and 5th pp.

MARRIED.

On the 2d of March, by Rev. C. H. Reiter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Geo. T. Simpson and Miss Diana Smith, both of Purdytown, Northumberland county.

On the 16th of April, by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Samuel Arnold and Miss Esther Jane Ruiss, both of Northumberland county, Pa.

On April 10th, Mr. Abe. Harter, of Millheim, and Miss Caroline, daughter of John Yerger, of Aaronsburg.

On April 13th, Mr. Amos Dunkle, of Nittany, and Miss Mary E. Weaver, of Gregg township.

On April 11th, at Centre Hall, by Rev. Stout, Mr. Abraham Holderman and Miss Ellen Mullenberger, both of Centre county.

DIED.

On Tuesday, April 4th, of inflammatory rheumatism, George Lincoln, son of Thomas Purdue, of Benner township, aged 9 years, 5 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday evening, April 18th, at Aaronsburg, Harriet J., wife of Hon. J. G. Meyers, aged about 45 years.

At Churchville, April 18th, Elmira, wife of Henry Lichte, aged about 28 years.

On April 17th, in Potter township, John Row aged 46 years.

On April 16th, near Aaronsburg, Diana, wife of Charles Bower, aged 29 years.

The deceased was the mother of twins, both of which died about a week previous to the mother, and within an hour of each other, aged about three weeks.

At Boalsburg, on April 17th, Mrs. Emert, widow of John Emert, aged about 70 years.

On April 19th, at the residence of her brother near Pine Grove Mills, Mrs. Mary A. Bacon.